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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Herriot Sees World Security

Catalonia Gets Independence

Mr. Gandhi Wins, Breaks Fast

Soviet Gas Will Go to Japan

Greece Clings to Republic

China Wants Yankee Wheat

FRANCE applauds Premier Herriot as he tells of a new covenant plan to guarantee security and peace to all nations. The plan, advanced by a Scandinavian country, will be considered in the League Assembly. It is based on controlled armaments. Herriot tells Germany France regards it as secretly rebuilding its army and munitions and that France will not consent to Germany's rearmament. But it will grant Germany equality rights through general efficacious control. Herriot calls war a collective crime. He wonders why human morals and justice, so severe on murderers, neglect and forget those other criminals—the political leaders who decide upon the massacre of nations.

¶ Spain joins the Catalan Generality in celebrating the right to rule itself under the Republic. Barcelona holds a jubilee at which Premier Azana hands the statute of autonomy recently passed by the Cortes to Col. Francisco Macia, President of the Generality. Pledges are given that Spain and Catalonia will work together. The celebration is a triumph for Premier Azana, who has worked long and hard to prevent Catalonia's threatened secession. The people, once hostile, have been won over—All the free Catalans love Azana.

¶ India sees Mahatma Gandhi break his fast as Britain accepts the agreement between caste Hindus and the "untouchables." But the Poona prisoner announces that he will implement the agreement or resume his fast. The religious significance of his victory overshadows the political. The mighty Hindu structure is shaken as never before. Depressed classes may use wells, roads, schools, temples for the first time. No man is hereafter to be "untouchable" by mere reason of birth. The end is not yet, but the world rejoices at the moment's happy gesture—Mahatma Gandhi reaching again for a goblet of goat's milk.

¶ Soviet Russia sells the Matsukata Company of Japan gasoline under a five-year contract and both countries proclaim the beginning of closer commercial relations. Crude oil contracts have existed, but Soviet gasoline will, in 1933, enter Japan for the first time and the Soviet sees it becoming a growing competitor against Standard Oil and Shell. Russia has not actually recognized Manchukuo, as was reported and as Japan desires, but Russo-Japanese relations are much smoother—all this oil appearing to reach the recent points of friction.

¶ Greece repudiates the attempt to turn it back into a monarchy. Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, leading the Republicans in a terrific campaign, defeats the Popularists, or royal party, by a small majority. New Greece, comprising most of the mainland, is for republican rule. Minor parties, including that of Opposition Leader Papanastassiou, are almost wiped out. Venizelos will not dissolve the peace-threatening Military League until the Popularists give him what the nation demands—a sign that they will now support the Republic of Greece.

¶ The White House holds a conference to help the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat owned by farmers of the Northwest to China. The Farm Board reports China ready to buy if $8,000,000 export costs can be financed. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation studies the case, believing its new powers permit it to supply the funds. If concluded, the deal will help the farmers owning the grain and the whole farm market—It will push up prices.

¶ Russian farmers find the new food decrees of the Soviet Government adding considerably to their burdens. The decree requiring every farm family to turn over to state collectors a definite amount of meat means private trading permitted during the summer is at an end. Farmers must furnish their own seed wheat. In a threatening food crisis the Soviet withdraws its help and the dear boon of private initiative. The new crackling command is like one once heard by the children of Israel—More bricks, bricks without straw.

¶ Argentina sees the Chamber of Deputies, after a boisterous three-day struggle, pass South America's most liberal divorce law. Fashionable women protest from the gallery in the name of their church. Sections are defeated which allow a decree to a childless couple or a wife with children without stating a cause. The bill is a long-deferred triumph for the Socialists. But the Senate has yet to approve, and the Senate dislikes change—Recently it reversed the Chamber's enthusiastic action in granting suffrage to women.

Czech Breweries Decrease 37 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

THE number of breweries in this country has decreased by 37 per cent, compared with pre-war time, according to a report published by the State Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia. Out of 678 breweries working before the war at practically full capacity, only 430 are now left, and these are working at no more than 60 per cent of their capacity.

It is recognized the Czechoslovakian "prohibition law," whose tenth anniversary was celebrated here recently, is gradually proving beneficial, particularly to the youth, as the sale of alcohol to young persons is forbidden.

France Backs Herriot Policy On Reich Arms

Willing to Meet German Demand for Equality Under Guarantees

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 26—France today echoed its almost unanimous approval of M. Edouard Herriot's definition of French foreign policy as a search for peace and disarmament in security.

With the exception only of the Communists and the extreme right, organs of all parties express pleasure at the Prime Minister's speech at Gramat in the Department of Lot, southeastern France. The essence of his address was first that the French Government opposed and would continue to oppse at Geneva the rearmament of Germany, whether clandestine or open; and, second, France is willing, even anxious to reduce the arms burden and satisfy the Reich's demand for equality of rights, but this can only be done if accompanied by efficacious methods of control and limitation of armaments.

"A status of peace must be established which will unite in the same régime of security all of the nations of Europe and, of course, which will completely guarantee to Germany its entire tranquillity" M. Herriot declared.

Program Being Drafted

"Eminent members of the League of Nations," he continued, "are now studying a program which would proportion disarmament to security. Since the historic speech of Secretary Stimson which showed to what extent the United States is attached to the defense of the Kellogg pact, since the generous appeal of President Hoover, eminent personages in Scandinavian countries have concerned themselves with the problem."

The precise nature of this "program" is not revealed but it is generally taken here to be some sort of security pact combined with a plan of armament control.

M. Herriot's speech is important as a statement of the policy the Government intends to follow at Geneva, and it had been previously approved by the Cabinet and President Lebrun. At the same time it was a political address designed to give a send-off to the campaign of Radical candidates in the senatorial elections scheduled for Oct. 16.

War Denounced as Crime

The vigor with which M. Herriot denounced war as "a collective crime" and affirmed France's determination to continue the quest for progressive and controlled disarmament is regarded as especially significant here. "It is amazing that human morals and justice which are so severe for murderers should be so negligent and forgetful about political leaders who decide upon the massacre of nations," he declared.

Equal attention is given to his frank statement that "there are abundant proofs" of the Reich's intention of rearming and to his expression of France's fears that Germany is secretly preparing an army of aggression.

The impression here, however, is that M. Herriot's speech reveals France as showing commendable calm in the face of militaristic and antirepublican developments in Germany, which have really disturbed French people, and as ready, despite this, to go still further in the way of reconciliation with Germany, provided effective measures of control can be established.

Land Plane Flies 300 Miles an Hour

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—A speed of 300 miles an hour, the fastest time ever made by a land plane over a distance course, has been accomplished in an official flight between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Colonel Roscoe Turner raced his monoplane between the two cities, 370 miles apart, in 1 hour, 14 minutes, an average of a flat 300 miles an hour. The flight lowered by 17 minutes the mark set last year by Jimmie Wedell of New Orleans, pilot-designer and builder of Colonel Turner's ship.

Colonel Turner, making a non-stop round trip between the cities, flew the total distance of 740 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes, averaging 275.77 miles per hour. The 300-mile average was made on the southward trip with the aid of a tail wind. National Aeronautic Association officials timed the flight.

REPORTS FAVOR CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

Study in High Quarters Finds It Would Mean World Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—That cancellation of war debts would promote the general economic welfare of the world and of the United States, as creditor nation, is the conclusion reached in two studies published here today, one by the Brookings Institution, the other by the Foreign Policy Association.

Complete obliteration of these obligations "would promote rather than retard world economic prosperity," while continued collection would be economically detrimental, according to Dr. Harold G. Moulton and Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, author of the Brookings Institution volume. Their study is to a large extent a synthesis of 10 years of investigation carried on by the Institute of Economics, now merged with the Brookings Institution, in the field of post-war and intergovernment debt problems.

"The attempts to collect obligations, resulting not from productive economic developments, but the destructive processes of the war, have only served to impede the restoration of international economic equilibrium and world prosperity," is the conclusion of the authors.

"While the obliteration of the war debts would not solve all the manifold difficulties under which the world is laboring," they say, "economic analysis leads unmistakably to the conclusion that the restoration and maintenance of world prosperity would be rendered much easier if the disorganizing effects of the war-debt payments are eliminated, once and for all."

Particular emphasis is laid in the volume on the thesis that the post-war trade policies of the creditor countries are in fundamental opposition to the programs of reparation and debt payment which have been followed. The authors say that collection of the war debts serves to restrict European purchasing power in American markets, thus depressing such great producing areas as the cotton and wheat-growing states and many important manufacturing industries.

Both this study and that of the Foreign Policy Association maintain that the losses resulting to the Treasury from the intensified economic slump outweigh by far the obvious gains to the Treasury from debt collection.

The decline in customs duties alone during the last two years, as compared with 1929, according to Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, author of the foreign policy report, has been $498,000,000, which is $24,000,000 more than the scheduled war debt payments during this period.

The inability of the debtor nations to make payments directly, according to Mr. Stewart, "has resulted in an expansion of American foreign lending which has more than covered debt payments, but has merely transferred the obligations from public to private account."

Docket Clear, So Grand Jury Discusses Wasps

WEWAHITCHKA, Fla., Sept. 26 (AP)—There's been no crime in Gulf County, Florida, for six months and in lieu of that, the wasp nests on the walls and ceiling of the courthouse have become a pressing issue for the grand jury.

Its semianual meeting was held today and the jurors searched diligently for misdeeds. Finding none, they confined their report to recommendations that the nests be removed with dispatch.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

60—Is the Formula: It Can't Be Enforced, a Valid Argument Against Prohibition?

IT CAN'T be enforced, is the chief argument of the wets against the prohibitory law. No constructive policy was ever based on the word can't. It is a weak argument and signifies either that those who use it do not want the law to be enforced, or that they are weak enough to back down before a difficulty. If the American people back down before the difficulty of enforcing prohibition it will be the first time they have ever backed down before a hard job. It will signify a weakening or a softening of the American temper.

The quickest way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it rigidly. If the law is really bad, the people will be soon convinced if it is enforced. There are still some towns which limit the speed of automobiles to fifteen miles an hour. If that law were enforced it would be soon repealed.

If wets were so certain as they pretend to be that prohibition is bad, they have a quick and certain way of getting it repealed. All they need to do is to help enforce it. If, however, prohibition is a good law, the more rigidly it is enforced the more certain it is to remain on the statute books.

Wets seem to be afraid to have prohibition enforced. One cannot help wondering how they would answer the question: Would prohibition be a good thing if it were rigidly enforced?

Autonomy Won After Long Centuries of Struggle

Upper Left and Lower Left, Ewing Galloway. Upper Right, by Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway. Center Right, Wide World. Lower Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood.

CATALONIA'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED

Upper Left: One of Barcelona's Great Avenues, With the Arch of Triumph in the Background. Upper Right: Glimpse of Barcelona's Harbor. Lower Left: The Rambla, the City's Principal Boulevard. Center Right: Señor Manuel Azana, Premier of Spain, Who Is Attending the Independence Festivities in Barcelona. Lower Right: Col. Francisco Macia, President of Catalonia.

CHINA IS READY TO BUY AMERICAN WHEAT SURPLUS

Farm Board Seeks Way to Finance Deal Involving $8,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Possibility of financing a proposed sale of 15,000,000 or more bushels of privately held wheat to China was the subject of a conference at the White House yesterday, attended by officials of the Federal Farm Board, the Department of Agriculture and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Farm Board officials said that China would buy the wheat, but that the board could not finance its export. They suggested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provide the financing, which was estimated to involve about $8,000,000. Under the National Relief Act, the corporation was authorized to finance foreign sales of farm surpluses that have a depressing effect on the American market, but until now has not exercised this authority.

The grain involved in the deal would be surpluses held by northwestern farmers through their cooperatives. If the arrangements can be made satisfactorily, officials believe the sale will have a highly beneficial effect on wheat prices in this country. Some estimated that the deal would send the price up as much as 10 cents a bushel. The sale would not include any government-owned wheat held by the Farm Board, inasmuch as the board has liquidated practically all of its stocks. The board sold approximately 15,000,000 bushels of its wheat to China more than a year ago. At that time it took notes for payment which are not yet due. Officials are confident that these notes will be paid when due. Members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were asked to consider all these facts before making a decision.

The section of the act under which the corporation might finance the sale provides, "In order that the surplus of agricultural products may not have a depressing effect upon current prices of such products the corporation is authorized and directed to make loans, in such amounts as may in its judgment be necessary, for the purpose of financing sales of such surpluses in the market of foreign countries in which sales cannot be financed in the normal course of commerce; but no such sales shall be financed by the corporation, if in its judgment such sales would affect adversely the world market for such products."

Another section of the act provides that the corporation may receive foreign securities or acceptances as collateral on foreign agricultural deals.

QUIET ELECTION URGED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 26 (By U. P.) — Peace societies throughout Honduras held conferences last week with the object of creating public sentiment for maintenance of peace during the presidential campaign. Despite rumors circulated abroad that subversive movements were under way already, officials were optimistic of the future.

Drys Open Barrage of Facts To Discount Wet Propaganda

Expose Claims of Millions Employed in Beer Trade and Show Farmer Little Benefited—Prove Other Assertions Wrong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26—Holding that the perversion of facts, particularly economic, has misled many adherents to the dry cause, the Prohibition Facts Service has begun an intensive drive to combat wet propaganda.

The proposal of legalizing beer as a means of solving the unemployment problem is being attacked by this national organization, of which Bishop Charles Edward Locke, retired, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is president.

"When it is publicly announced that the restoration of beer will put 2,000,000 men at work, it is evident that either ignorance or trickery is broadcast," Mr. W. G. Calderwood, managing director, declared.

"Less than half a million people were employed in the traffic when the trade was at its height," Mr. Calderwood said. "Of the 498,901 employed by the traffic before prohibition, 409,465 were bartenders. Hence if the saloons do not come back, there would be jobs for only 89,536. These figures indicate that at best the return of legal beer would give employment to less than 1-20 of the number suggested by opponents of the law."

Another fallacious argument used by the wet propagandists is that legalized beer would aid the farmer and wage earner, Mr. Calderwood remarked. Statistics show, he pointed out, that when a beer drinker spends a dollar for beer the farmer and wage earner get 37 cents; when the dollar goes for clothing they get 69 cents and when the dollar goes for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Business Revival Gaining Headway In New England

Evidence that more New England industrial horsepower is being harnessed, is supplied by the New England Council.

The North Adams Chamber of Commerce gives evidences of better times there with many of the textile mills working overtime. The Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates mills are recalling 1400 workers. Reopenings and expansions of schedules were also reported from Lowell, Mass., with the announcement of an increase in employment for the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of from 200 to 400 as a typical example. Other favorable reports of better business in the textile field came from Providence, Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Mass., Biddeford, Maine, Somersworth, N. H., and Springfield, Mass.

The shoe industry is keeping stride with the textiles, according to the council. Outstanding among the cheering reports was that from Lowell, Mass., where the Becker Shoe Company has increased employment 20 per cent during the summer and is now hiring 1000 hands. Other cities reporting busier shoe factories include North Adams and Biddeford, Maine.

A great variety of other businesses were reported as reacting favorably to increased purchasing power. In North Adams, the Hoosac Marble Company is on overtime schedule with sufficient orders to maintain the pace until the end of the year. Reopening of the International Paper Company mills in Turner Falls, Mass., anticipated day and night operations for the Wilson H. Lee Company, New Haven, Conn., a 250 per cent increase in business for the Sprague Specialties Company in North Adams are all typical reports that multiply the instances of better times.

UNIVERSITY RADIO COURSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — Radio broadcast speaking will be the subject of a special course to be given by New York University this fall.

Paraguay Agrees To Peace Move In Gran Chaco Area

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Paraguayan Government today announced its acceptance of a proposal for cessation of hostilities in the disputed Gran Chaco region under conditions which will be supervised by the American Neutral Commission.

The conditions under which fighting between Bolivian and Paraguayan forces would cease, were approved in a reply sent to the commission in Washington. They were:

Immediate withdrawal of armies.

Complete demilitarization of the Chaco within two or three weeks.

Acceptance by both Bolivia and Paraguay of a reduction of military effectives to the minimum required for international security.

Almost simultaneously with this announcement came a bulletin from the Ministry of War that a Paraguayan force in the Chaco had repelled a Bolivian drive from Arce. Another force, the bulletin said, had prevented the escape of the besieged Bolivian garrison at Fort Fourteenth of December.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dr. Juan Jose Soler, Paraguayan representative, said today Paraguay had accepted in principle the latest neutral proposal for a truce with Bolivia, adding "certain conditions."

Bolivia made a reply Friday night which accepted a truce for the Boqueron sector only. The neutrals rejected this proposal and insisted upon an answer to their entire project.

NEW ROOFS FOR MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A new system of roof control for mines, in which black corrugated steel sheets replace timbers, has been discovered by Mr. William Reid, chief of the roof control department of the Fife Coal Company, Ltd., and Mr. John Stewart, an Edinburgh engineer.

SPAIN GRANTS INDEPENDENCE TO CATALONIA

Autonomy May Be Given to Other Provinces, Says Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BARCELONA, Sept. 26—Old political scores were buried when the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, handed Col. Francisco Macia, as President of the Catalan Generality, the statute of autonomy recently passed by the Spanish Cortes.

An immense multitude gathered at the Plaza de la Republica for the occasion yesterday. The enthusiasm displayed by the Catalan people and the reception given to the Spanish ministers and deputies who came from Madrid as guests of the generality were taken as a sign that Spain and Catalonia have definitely turned their backs on separatism and have decided to work together harmoniously.

Colonel Macia expressed to the Premier the gratitude of Catalonia for what he has done personally for the liberty of that region. The Premier in his reply stated that the statute is not in the nature of a compromise, but a "natural expression of the principles inspiring the republic of Spain—a country where there are no longer sovereigns who can declare war on Catalonia."

It is generally felt that the Premier's able handling of the Catalonian situation sets a powerful obstacle to any attempt at restoration. In the short space of 18 months, despite intense opposition, he has obtained personal sympathies which the Catalan people have hitherto been slow to give to any of Spain's statesmen. Moreover they are now solidly behind the republic.

Señor Azana said that this was the first statute of autonomy and that others would follow. Indeed side by side with the Spanish and Catalan flags in the streets and on the square of Barcelona were seen others resembling the Stars and Stripes, and pointing to ultimate establishment of a federal state of Spain.

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THINGS PRESENT

Those looking for a sign of the times will find one in "The Healing Art Progresses" on the Editorial page. There is also a thoughtful minute or two in store for the reader in "Keeping Abreast of Bounty."

Yielding to insistent requests, we are basing this week's Rime-O-Grams on the Scriptures. We shall see by the answers how many know Biblical places. Daily Features page.

Enjoy a visit with the little girl next door in "After a Long Summer at the Lake" on the Home Forum.

THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver answers the question: Is prohibition worth enforcing? Are you getting new readers for his "Prohibition Facts"?

Tuesday brings the Educational page (with its Parent column), the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page, and the weekly Radio column.

GANDHI WINS HINDU CASE; BREAKS FAST

Orthodox Chiefs Agree to Ban Untouchability in All Phases

BRITISH CABINET BACKS NEW PLAN

Communal Award to Be Shelved and Poona Pact Substituted for It

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, Sept. 26 — Mahatma Gandhi ended his fast today with a threat to the Hindus that unless they put their social system in order as regards the depressed classes he will start another fast.

News from London that the British Government has accepted the Poona agreement on representation for the depressed classes has proved sufficient to enable Mr. Gandhi to call off his six-day hunger strike. But he has made it clear he intends to implement the agreement that has been negotiated, and the tiny figure of India's religious leader looms large over the future political and religious policies facing his country.

Meanwhile the political significance of the entire situation has been obscured by the religious issues involved. Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum to caste Hindus that untouchability must go or he will fast again shows the sincerity of his purpose.

The implication of this is more significant than the gesture would suggest. It implies that Mr. Gandhi has accepted no patched-up peace but has worked in the interests of the depressed classes who are subjected to Hindu domination.

Orthodox Hindus associated with recent negotiations have also revealed a changed attitude. After ratifying their agreement with the depressed class leaders orthodox chiefs passed a resolution stating that henceforth no Hindu would be regarded as untouchable by reason of his birth.

Moreover all will have the right to make use of public wells, schools, roads and other public facilities and institutions. No specific mention is made of places of worship as these are mainly private property. It is also sought to have these rights recognized by statute.

While conservative opinion thinks it will be many years before the disabilities of the depressed classes will begin to be eradicated, it is generally felt throughout India that Mr. Gandhi's fast has focused the searchlight of reform on the entire Hindu society.

Britain to Substitute Pact Made at Poona For Communal Award

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—The British Government is substituting the Poona agreement reached between caste Hindus and the depressed classes for its own decision recently made in the communal award.

Announcement to this effect was officially made here today when it was revealed that in so far as Mahatma Gandhi's negotiations apply to the British communal awards, his proposals for representation of the depressed classes is wholly acceptable to the Government.

There are, however, phases of the Poona agreement that the Government is not yet in a position to accept. These apply to electoral methods and representation for the central legislature. In this regard the Government has not yet outlined its proposals and the communal award dealt only with provincial legislation.

It is stated, however, that the Government's nonacceptance immediately of the proposals for election methods and the central legislature does not mean it is opposed to the agreement that has been reached.

Aimed at India's Interests

Indeed the Government again emphasizes that it is willing to reject its communal settlement where the communities agree among themselves, and it is made clear the Government's policy is solely for the best interest of India.

Consequently this agreement between orthodox Hindus and those who have hitherto been treated as outcasts fits in with British desire that communities should "work out their own salvation."

Cabinet Ministers including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, and the Marquis of Lothian, Undersecretary of State for India, were engaged all day yesterday late into the night considering the new electoral proposals.

They fought against time in view of the fact that under a Mango tree in the compound of Poona jail Mr. Gandhi was entering on the sixth day of his fast. In the early hours of the morning the Government's decision was sent to India where it was announced in the legislative assembly at Simla.

Within Scope of Award

After prolonged study of the latest proposals, the Government is satisfied Mr. Gandhi's recommendations come within the scope of the original communal award—in other words the new electoral method for the depressed classes, while making a realignment of Hindu voting, does not affect other communities.

In some regards the new settlement goes farther than the Government's original award. First of all it

discards the method of separate representation which was a feature of the Government's decision.

The Government gave the vote to the depressed classes within the general Hindu constituencies. But it also gave a special vote to the depressed classes in some constituencies, so that outcasts would be specially protected by the representatives from their own community.

Special Representatives

Under Mr. Gandhi's scheme the depressed classes will go to the polls with the Hindus but special seats will be reserved for them. To fill those seats special depressed class representatives will be nominated, who will then be voted for in general constituencies.

By this method the depressed classes will have 148 seats in provincial legislatures as against 78 originally proposed.

While this suggests a great victory for the depressed classes, many impartial observers wonder if the depressed classes are so unorganized, so incoherent politically, that the delegates selected to represent them may not be able to do so.

The Government in accepting the Poona proposals has made it clear this realignment of seats can only be made within the fold of Hindu electorates. In other words, additional seats for the depressed classes must come from Hindu totals, not from other communities in the country.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Sceley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose; Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Exhibition of office machinery, Lee Auditorium, 5 to 10 p. m., through Wednesday. Open to public.

Massachusetts Society of Public Accountants: Dinner meeting, discussion of "Municipal Finances," by Senator Samuel H. Wragg and Mr. Alexander Whiteside, Parker House, 6:15.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Meeting, address by Mr. Edward L. Hartman, director of Town Housing and Planning of Massachusetts, State Library, State House, 7:45. Preceded by supper, Bellevue Cafeteria, Beacon and Bowdoin Streets, 6.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.
Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "Business," by Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, lecturer, author and editor, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Meeting, talk on her experiences in Labrador by Miss B. Maude Phillips, Animal Rescue League worker, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

New Ocean House: Opening day, convention of illuminating engineers, Swampscott.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents, Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11, and music at 2:45. Sundays, music at 2 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of water colors by Dodge MacKnight, lasting through the month of October. Exhibition of recent accessions in the Print Department, beginning Thursday, Sept. 29, running through the month of October. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; Exhibition of Washingtoniana. To be continued indefinitely. Exhibition Room: Tenth Annual Cover Design for House Beautiful Exhibition. Continuing through Oct. 1.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, near Copley Square—Group exhibition of paintings by eight members. Through Oct. 5.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich. Through Oct. 1.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpke. Through Oct. 1.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GREEK ELECTION FORECASTS NEW VENIZELOS RULE

Small Majority Shown Over Popularists in Preliminary Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Sept. 26 — Preliminary results of the Greek general election has given Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos a small majority over the Popularists.

Owing to complications of the proportional system of representation, it will be some days before complete results are available. Meanwhile, however, it can be stated that the Peloponnesus, the Ionian Islands and certain areas in continental Greece have again proved their traditional faithfulness to royalism, whereas the new Greece and the remaining regions, especially the refugee centers, have manifested devotion to the Republic.

The electoral battle was mainly fought between the Venizelists and Royalists, all other parties, including those of Mr. Alexanda. Papanastassiou and Mr. George Cafandaris were almost crushed between them. The expectation is Mr. Venizelos, coöperating with other friendly Republican parties, will be able to form a government.

On the eve of the poll Mr. Venizelos announced his intention of dissolving the Popularists as revolutionary if they did not renounce royalism and adhere to the Republic. Only the popular Party's disappearance, he said, will suffice to make him dissolve the Military League whose existence forms another abnormality and threat to tranquility.

Personalities Put First

Personalities rather than policies were the dominating feature of the concluding stages of the campaign.

At the outset a great deal was heard about the "régime" question. Mr. Venizelos accused his chief opponents, the Popular Party, of planning to overthrow the Republic and bring back the Monarchy. A fortnight before the election, however, Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, leader of the Popularists, declared categorically that he did not intend to raise the régime issue "more particularly at this time of distress when the country needs complete tranquillity to recuperate."

Though not amounting to a promise to abstain from promonarchist activities for 10 years, as Mr. Venizelos had demanded, this declaration was accepted by the majority of the Republican political leaders as satisfactory.

The election was fought by four principal parties—Liberals, Popularists, Progressives and Agrarian-Worker, and a number of minor groups. Mr. Venizelos led the main body of the Liberals who swept the field at the 1928 elections. The chief planks in his program are the establishment of financial security at home and abroad, land reclamation and development and the promotion of friendly commercial relations with Greece's neighbors, notably its ancient foe, Turkey.

Proportional Representation

Mr. Venizelos also stands for the abolition of proportional representation although he did not think it advisable to drop this system at the present election. Indeed, this spring he was responsible for a law reintroducing proportional representation which had been abolished a few years ago.

The Popularists, who made decided gains at yesterday's elections, were a mere handful of 19 among the 226 deputies in the last Parliament. Their success is attributed in large measure to the prevailing economic conditions from which Greece has recently been suffering very heavily, with the natural consequences to the party in office.

Mr. Tsaldaris promised to restore the financial and economic prosperity of the country and to stabilize the currency. He had little objection to Mr. Venizelos's economic policy, but asserted that the Liberal leader had signally failed to carry it out.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by showers with rising temperature; gentle shifting winds becoming southerly and increasing

Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature tonight and Tuesday, followed by showers beginning Tuesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming southeast or south, and increasing Tuesday, and fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast; showers Tuesday afternoon or night.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair beginning of week, then a period of showers, followed by generally fair latter part of week; cool Monday, morning, followed by slowly rising temperature until Tuesday night, cooler by Thursday, warmer about Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	66	Montreal	54	62
Bismarck	42	76	Nantucket	62	62
Boston	59	63	New Orleans	76	86
Buffalo	52	62	New York	58	66
Calgary	70	78	Norfolk, Va.	64	70
Charleston	82	64	North Platte	58	68
Chicago	44	50	Philadelphia	56	70
Cincinnati	56	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	94
Denver	46	68	Pittsburgh	50	68
Eastport, Me.	50	60	Portland, Me.	52	64
Hatteras	70	76	Raleigh	58	74
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.25	80	76	St. Louis	62	72
			St. Paul	52	68
Helena, Mont.	38	60	Salt Lake City	52	76
Huron, S. D.	54	72	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	76	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	56
Kansas City	56	64	Seattle	48	60
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	50	70
Memphis	68	68	Wichita, Kan.	58	72
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	36	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 26.
B—Maximum Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Standard Time)
Monday 8:03 p. m., Tuesday 8:39 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:06 p. m.

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Dry Facts Presented Against Wet Report

(Continued from Page 1)

boots and shoes or for products of the flour mill they get 89 cents.

"There is hardly another product which requires so little labor and materials to produce a dollar in market value as beer," he concluded.

The argument of the wets that drunkenness has increased since enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment has been exploded by government figures, Mr. Calderwood declared. He referred to a study of the subject by the Government, which showed a decrease of 30.8 per cent in arrests for intoxication in cities ranging in size from New York to those of 25,000 population. The figures are based on the averages of the eight wet years from 1910 to 1917, compared with the eight dry years from 1920 to 1927.

Dry Facts for Press

The Prohibition Facts Service has found that while the rural and small-city papers receive a great deal of wet propaganda, they obtain little to show the social, moral and economic good that has been achieved through prohibition.

To overcome this defect the organization supplies, without cost, hundreds of papers throughout the nation with articles stressing the benefits attributable to prohibition and correcting the inaccuracies of the wet proponents.

It is estimated that the appeal of this organization reaches more than 1,500,000 readers each week through the rural and small-city press. The appeal is made to the "everybodys of everywhere."

The organization also supplies over 200 libraries in the United States with authenticated data on various phases of the prohibition question. National headquarters are maintained in Minneapolis.

Virginia Presbyterians Own Guides on Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in session at the Union Theological Seminary, here, declined to bind the conscience of its members on the liquor question, and affirmed the historic position of the church against taking sides in controversial political questions, but "recognized" the danger of intoxicants, and invited its members to practice total abstinence.

The resolution on the question, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, called attention to the greater amount of liberty permitted the youth of today, and pointed, "with grave alarm to the possible return of the saloon and the removal of restrictions in the distribution and use of intoxicating drinks."

It recognized existing differences of opinion as to the "best method of promoting temperance," and suggested that discussion of these differences "be carried on in a real Christian spirit, in order that we may ultimately unite on the best possible solution of the liquor problem.

"We urge our members to consider carefully what is required of them as Christian citizens in the present situation, and to vote on this and all other matters in accordance with their own genuine convictions."

The word "prohibition" was mentioned only once in the resolution, and then in a passage urging members of the synod to be law-abiding citizens, "giving strict obedience to the prohibiton law, as well as other laws of the state."

Montclair, New Jersey, Tightens Drink Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Intent on driving the speakeasies out of town, the Montclair police are using to good effect a strong weapon recently put into their hands by the town commission, on recommendation of the department of public safety. This is in the form of a new ordinance which prohibits the sale of any kind of a drink without a license.

Although this makes it necessary for soda fountains and refreshment stands to procure a license, the aim is to get at the proprietors of speakeasies who often operated under the guise of a shop ostensibly offering soft drinks for sale.

Once a speakeasy proprietor has been arrested and penalized, he has not a chance of ever getting another permit.

"Clean up and get out," is the order issued to each man brought before Mr. P. Henry Strazza, recorder, for violation of the new town ordinance. Since speakeasy proprietors have attempted to obtain drink-vending permits and been refused because of their known record as violators of the liquor law, many of them have tried to continue operating without the screen afforded by the permit.

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Trying to Play the Part of a Modern Prodigal Son

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

North Carolina Voters Urged to Support Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — At a state-wide conference of dry leaders here a statement was issued calling upon the voters of North Carolina to support only prohibitionists for legislative offices.

An organization was effected, looking to an intensive drive in behalf of dry candidates, regardless of their party affiliations, between now and the general election Nov. 8. Prominent dry leaders, including many pioneers in the movement, were present and delivered addresses.

Committees were named to work in various sections of the State in behalf of the election of those who will fight national repeal and stand against nullification in the State.

McBride Says Primaries Have Dashed Wet Hopes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, today estimated the recent primary elections as an indication drys, aroused by the activities of the wets, have defeated any wet hopes for a landslide in their favor.

"The liquor landslide predicted by the wet forces has failed to materialize," he pointed out, adding that of all the candidates for renomination in the primaries, only one of the many who maintained a consistent dry stand both in Congress and out suffered defeat.

"And this dry loss was offset in the same state by the defeat of a wet member of the House," he said. "This is conclusive proof that there has been no reversal of public sentiment on the liquor issue."

"In other words," Dr. McBride related, "in primary elections with Republicans running against Republicans and Democrats running against Democrats, thus eliminating partisan considerations, the opponents of prohibition repeal who have not wabbled were victorious.

"The results further indicate that the presidential election issue will be partisan and economic and that the liquor issue will be fought out in congressional and senatorial elections.

"Undoubtedly the drys have been aroused by the activities of the wets, and they resent the effort to use partisan influence through the party platforms on the prohibition question, which has always been a nonpartisan issue.

"On the basis of comparative wet and dry sentiment throughout the nation, the next Congress will neither repeal nor modify the Eighteenth Amendment."

New York Third Party Candidates Expected

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York, said Saturday that the Law Preservation Party will nominate candidates for Governor, a senator and two congressmen-at-large "unless a miracle occurs in the Republican Party."

The call for the Law Preservation convention went out more than a week ago. It will be held in Syracuse on Oct. 3 and 4, the same dates as the Republican and Democratic conclaves.

Films to Show Insect Social Life

Films illustrating the social life of insects, fish, birds, and other forms of animal life are to be used at Harvard in a new course "covering the wide field of social behavior in every range of the animal kingdom."

The course is open to both graduates and undergraduates. Owing to the vast extent of the field, the lectures have been apportioned among several specialists.

Dr. Roderick Macdonald will present the material on aggregations in the lower backboneless animals and fishes and Dr. Wheeler on the communities of insects. Accounts of the family life of amphibia and reptiles will be presented by Mr. Arthur Loveridge. Flocks of birds and herds of lower mammals will be treated by Dr. Glover M. Allen and the primitive communities of monkeys and apes by Dr. Earnest A. Hooten and Mr. H. J. Coolidge Jr. A final lecture, comparing human and animal sociology will be given by Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin, conductor and organizer of the course.

Ryan Suspends 1960 Licenses in Week

With 1960 suspensions and cancellations of driving licenses last week, the Registry of Motor Vehicles is more concerned than ever today over the problem of the drunken driver and the automobile owner who cannot or will not pay his compulsory insurance premiums.

At the rate that licenses have been taken away during the last seven weeks, nearly 100,000 motorists will have been deprived of driving privileges by the end of the fiscal year, it is noted. The total number of driving licenses withdrawn in the seven-weeks period is 12,743, of which 698, or about 100 a week, were for drunken driving and 8653 for inability or refusal to pay insurance premiums.

Some of the conditions which Mr. Morgan T. Ryan cautioned against as the result of 22 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week are driving too fast in fog, inattentiveness at railroad crossings, and haphazard driving of trucks.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

After an interval of nearly two decades, Miss Anna Klumpke is showing her works again in Boston at the gallery of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

Miss Klumpke had been a very close friend of the French painter, Rosa Bonheur, and she has written the best biography of the artist. Her pictures were painted, most of them, at the Bonheur estate, Château de By, near Fontainebleau.

The small sketches, painted in a facile, gracious manner, record the beauties of the estate as one might grow to appreciate them after seeing it again and again. Miss Klumpke seems to paint with enthusiasm, with untiring application. The oleanders and linden blossoms, the wisteria and poppies, are among the subjects. One sees the country as it appears in various seasons, winter or blossom time or harvest.

Besides depicting the natural beauty, Miss Klumpke has painted some small portraits. Her style is distinctly feminine, unpretentious, radiant.

Boston Public Library

Cover designs entered in the competition held annually by the House Beautiful are on view at the Boston Public Library.

Each year seems to bring greater clarity of intention, more understanding of the limits and possibilities of a cover design. Craftsmen seem to be less experimenters than they were, and more professional artisans. From a collection like this, it must be difficult indeed to select, for the average runs high. The work has an inordinate suitability, the designs vividly compel the attention, and the colors are fresh. Halfway between conventionalization and naturalistic depiction these designers have found their cue to the best cover designs. D. A.

Winter Ocean Cruises Announced

Major holidays have been provided for in the winter cruise program of the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine Company, it is announced at the local office of the line. The schedule calls for three cruises by the White Star liner Majestic; four by the Red Star liner Belgenland; three by the White Star motorship Georgic, which was put into commission only last July, and one by the Georgic's sister ship, the Britannic.

The Leviathan of the United States Lines, is to make a special cruise over Columbus Day and bookings are already filling the big vessel's accommodations. The cruises of the other vessels will be of short duration and to the West Indies or adjacent islands.

Coincident with the cruises from American ports, similar activities are to be made at British ports, the program shows. These trips were so popular with the American tourists traveling in Europe last winter that the lines plan other cruises this season. They will be operated from English ports to the Mediterranean, touching Egypt, Africa, Spain, Portugal, Riviera, Canary Islands, Morocco and the Holy Land, extending from Oct. 26 to April 8.

RUSSIANS WARY ON RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

Acceptance by Japan of Nonaggression Pact Is Involved in Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 26—It is increasingly indicated that Moscow intends to reserve recognition of Manchukuo for purposes of diplomatic trading. Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who is en route to Tokyo, telegraphed the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, that he visited Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Friday, to bid farewell and took advantage of the occasion to ask the Soviet's intentions regarding extending de jure recognition to Manchukuo.

Mr. Karakhan replied that the Soviet's friendly feeling toward Manchukuo had been demonstrated by the fact that Russia had welcomed stationing Manchukuo consuls in towns along the Manchu-Soviet border and would likewise welcome Manchukuo representatives at Moscow if sent.

However, the question of de jure recognition would require considerable study, he said. It is generally believed that Moscow is demanding that Japan accept the nonaggression pact the Soviets proposed six months ago before recognizing Manchukuo.

Likewise, Changchun reports from Soviet sources there that Moscow is certain to demand a nonaggression pact with Manchukuo because of the fact that considerable units in the Japanese Army will be stationed within Manchukuo.

The Manchukuo Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, and the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Ohashi, are to visit Tokyo late in October to discuss the question of Soviet recognition, which is deemed essential to strengthen Manchukuo's international standing, and likewise enable settlement of Manchu-Soviet boundaries, the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other questions.

Manchukuo opened customs houses at Shanhaikwan and elsewhere on the border today, and started collecting import and export taxes. Simultaneously the Chinese maritime customs to at Tientsin are starting taxing shipments to and from Manchukuo.

AUGUST FOOTWEAR EXPORTS UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Exports of leather footwear in August totaled 112,085 pairs, or 74 per cent higher than July and 39 per cent over June.

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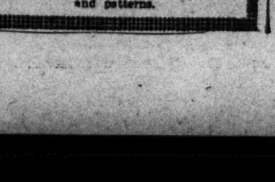

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GENEVA DELAYS LYTTON REPORT ON MANCHURIA

Japan Wins First Point But Faces Criticism By de Valera

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 26—The Sino-Japanese dispute came back before the League of Nations Saturday and Japan won the initial skirmish when the Council voted to postpone to Nov. 14 its consideration of the Lytton report on Manchuria.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, president of the Council, took occasion in his opening remarks to administer a reproof to Japan for recognizing Manchukuo. The Irish Free State executive expressed the regret he was sure was felt by the generality of members of the Council that "before discussion of the report of the commission, before even publication of that report, Japan has not only by recognizing, but also by signing the treaty with what is known as the Manchukuo Government, taken steps which cannot but be regarded as calculated to prejudice settlement of the dispute."

The Chinese representative, Dr. W. W. Yen, opposed postponement of the Council's discussion of the Lytton report on constitutional grounds and tried to get the question sent before the League Assembly before Nov. 1. But the Council ruled that the Lytton report falls within its immediate competence and the Chinese had to yield the point.

Publication Hastened

Publication of the report was, however, speeded up. It will be distributed Oct. 1. In order to save time, maps and annexes will be omitted and will be published as soon as possible as a separate volume.

Throughout the Council session Mr. Nagaoka of Japan urged the necessity of delay in order to give the Japanese Government time to study the question and send a special representative to Geneva. The Chinese delegate replied that the six weeks after the date of publication asked by Japan were excessive and unnecessary, and maintained past experience had shown Japan was accustomed to utilize delay in order to proceed with accomplishment of its ends by military means.

In his opening remarks Mr. de Valera showed approval of Japan's request for delay and it was apparent from the beginning that the Chinese had little chance of prompt debate on the Lytton report. Dr. Yen, nevertheless, continued to press his point and declared the Japanese Government had no need to send a special emissary to Geneva but could make its position known to its delegation here by cable.

Dr. Yen declared the Japanese had increased the area under military occupation to 400,000 square miles and brought 30,000,000 Chinese and foreigners under their control. He had just received a dispatch from his Government to the effect that the Japanese were preparing to extend military operations to the province of Jehol. Not postponement, but acceleration, declared Dr. Yen, was required to deal with the situation.

The Chinese delegate's statement gained some support from Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain who, however, did not contest the president's ruling on the matter of procedure and voted for postponement.

Only when Dr. Yen was assured that jurists attached to the League had carefully studied the questian did he cease to press the point that the Manchurian situation should be brought before the Assembly rather than the Council.

During the closing moments of the session the exact date for the Council debate was keenly debated and finally Nov. 14 was fixed.

The Japanese delegation has been much concerned with rumors that French support for the Japanese position on Manchuria will be weakened, largely, as a result of the visit of Senator David A. Reed of the United States to Paris. Throughout the morning Council discussion M. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France maintained discreet silence. There has been no indication here of a change in the French viewpoint.

Reich's Position Discussed

While Manchuria claims the attention of the Council sessions, Germany's position regarding the Disarmament Conference continues a principal subject of discussion in the corridors and private interviews of statesmen. Sir John Simon's attempt to bring Germany back into the conference on the understanding that the disarmament convention drawn up there will succeed the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty has not convinced the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, that he should return to the meeting of the conference bureau.

The reason no doubt is that France, while accepting the Simon plan, insists that the disarmament convention should contain provisions practically identical with those formulated at Versailles. Baron von Neurath therefore remains aloof at his hotel in the outskirts of Geneva, attending only the League Council meetings and refusing to have anything to do with the disarmament discussions.

Balloons in Air For Annual Race

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (AP)—Headquarters of the Gordon Bennett balloon cup race, which started here yesterday when 16 balloons, including two from the United States, were released, received a telegram today saying the United States Navy bag passed over Litomysle, Czechoslovakia, at 6:05 a. m.

Weather reports from various parts of Europe where the balloons might have drifted said conditions were good. The balloons when released were carried away from the Alps by a strong north wind. Some of them headed north over Belgium.

The Goodyear 8, piloted by Mr. W. T. Van Orman, was near the last to take off. Just before it, the United States Navy entry, which won the American national race last year, floated away, piloted by Lieut. E. G. W. Settle and Mr. Wilfred Bushnell.

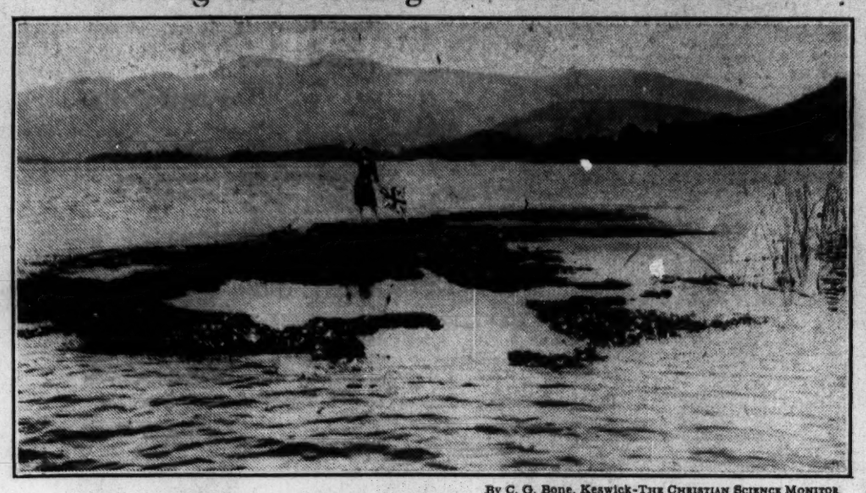
All balloons carried mail to be posted near the spot where they land. Arrangements were made to keep pilots informed of weather conditions by radio. At noon the French balloon Lafayette was reported to have landed safely near Schedlau in Upper Silesia.

WAREHOUSE CONTRACT LET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEITH, Scotland—A contract for the conveying, elevating, weighing and discharging machinery for a new £250,000 grain warehouse at Imperial Dock, here, has been placed by the Leith Dock Commission with Henry Simon Ltd., Cheadle, near Manchester. The new warehouse will have a capacity for 20,000 tons.

Floating Island Emerges in Lake Derwentwater



By C. G. Bone, Keswick-The Christian Science Monitor

MASS OF MATTED WEEDS RISES TO SURFACE PERIODICALLY

Salute of Visitor on Strange Territory Indicates That She Is Claiming for England the Tract in the Waters Surrounded by the Cumberland Mountains.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KESWICK, Eng.—Periodically there appears a floating island on Derwentwater, the charming lake cradled in the Cumberland Mountains. It appeared again this summer after a lapse of five years. It is a mass of matted weed but strong enough to bear a person. Local experts say that the island, which attracts a great deal of attention, is caused by gases generated by the meeting of the River Derwent and the Lodore Falls at the head of the lake, which loosen the matted weed on the lake bottom.

STOCKHOLM'S NEW CABINET IS ANTI-TARIFF

Social Democrats Headed By Hansson Expected to Try Reductons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24—The new Social Democratic Cabinet was completed today. The Prime Minister is Mr. Albin Hansson, who has been leader of the party since 1925. Mr. Hansson started his career as an errand boy, was then a shop assistant. He became a journalist in 1904 and now has his own paper, Ny Tid (New Time), owing to the fact that he does not quite agree with views of the official party newspaper.

The new Foreign Minister is Mr. Richard Sandler, director-general of the Central Statistical Bureau. Mr. Sandler was Prime Minister in the previous Socialist Government after Mr. Hjalmar Branting's resignation in 1925.

Prof. Oesten Unden, who was Foreign Minister in that Government, is now minister without portfolio. Professor Unden was Swedish representative on the League of Nations Council from 1924 to 1926.

The policy of the new Government is expected to be directed to reciprocal tariff reductions, particularly in connection with the Oslo agreement between the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Belgium.

Interviewed recently, Mr. Hansson declared, "The Socialists are absolutely against tariffs, but a certain amount of regulating will have to be done." He himself favors state monopoly as the best method of regulation. Such monopoly would be used, he said, not as a blind wall, like tariffs, but to break down barriers to international trade.

But the Social Democrats have not an absolute majority, and it remains to be seen whether they can carry Parliament with them. They expect to have support of the People's Party (the party from which the previous Government was taken), but the latter is not likely to vote for any drastic changes.

NEWSPRINT IMPORTS OFFER PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Leading newsprint manufacturers here and in Canada are giving serious study to the problem raised by the large imports of Scandinavian newsprint which are sold here at prices materially below the contract figures of the domestic producers, it was learned last week.

Whether this competition will be met by a slash in prices by American and Canadian companies has not yet been determined, it was said. European newsprint, most of which comes from Scandinavian countries, enters the country duty free, and because of the depreciated curreneies in the exporting countries, it can be sold here at prices materially below the contract figures of the American and Canadian producers, it is believed.

Conversion Plan Success in France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 26—Despite a flood of last-minute demands which brought the total claims for reimbursement to approximately 4,000,000,000 francs ($160,000,000), the French conversion scheme was a complete success, according to an official statement yesterday by M. German Martin, Minister of Finance.

Demands for reimbursement totaled 1,000,000,000 francs on Friday and 2,000,000,000 on Saturday, the last day allowed for applications, but at the same time requests to be allowed to buy the new conversion issue at 4½ per cent, reached 2,000,000,000 francs.

Thus the Government will have to expend only 2,000,000,000 francs for reimbursement which is only 2½ per cent of the total amount converted. This compares with 5 per cent of requests for reimbursement recorded in the recent British conversion scheme.

Eagle Lands on Boat; Man Keeps It as Pet

Mr. Melvin M. Amirauld, of Braintree, who was spending his vacation on the fishing schooner Charles M. Fauci, which arrived at the Boston fish pier today, gained a new pet as a result of his experiences on the fishing ground.

Last Friday, a bird the size of a large hen and which Capt. Leo Ducette insists is a Congo eagle, flew aboard the vessel on Georges Bank. Mr. Amirauld cared for the bird, fed it regularly and made friends with it so that it now is quite tame. He plans to take it to his Braintree home as a special pet.

ERIE ROAD TO BORROW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Erie Railroad Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to borrow $6,800,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for three years. The money is to be used to pay bills, interest and taxes.

REICH FASCISTS SHOW TENDENCY TO MODERATION

Chided by Communists For Not 'Going Over Top' to Revolution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 24—The Fascist retreat in the Prussian Diet where, under pressure from the German Chancellor Herr Franz von Papen, they virtually recalled a resolution previously supported by them, is interpreted here as another sign of the weakening resistance of the Fascist Party.

The Fascists were therefore exposed to a heavy attack by Communists in the last sessions of the Prussian Diet, which has just adjourned. The Communists chided them for having been three times on the brink of revolutionary action without going over the top. Growing caution on the part of the Fascists is of extreme importance to the further existence of the von Papen Government, as the Fascist Party is the only one from which serious resistance against the Chancellor's beeline course for pre-war autocracy has threatened.

Wage Cuts Projected

The Fascists are obviously endeavoring to make up for this slowing down in Parliament by ostentatiously supporting strikes against wage cuts announced in the Government's new economic program. But unrest in the Fascist storm detachments which sponsor a more radical course is reported on the increase. Fascists also laid down a heavy barrage of disturbances and passed a most radical resolution against the Communists in the Prussian Diet undoubtedly for the purpose of diverting followers' attention from their retreat.

These resolutions are of mere academic interest as they undoubtedly will be rejected by the Prussian state council. But by their procedure the Fascists as well as the Communists furnished the Chancellor with valuable ammunition for his battle against parliament. A Roman Catholic deputy in the Prussian Diet urged that everything possible be done at the present time when the economic crisis was blinding people to save their rights anchored in Parliament. But already circles close to the Government are insisting that the parliamentary system be immediately ended after the spectacle it now offered.

Arms Stand Criticized

Also the Cabinet's diplomatic procedure on the question of arms equality was sharply criticized in the Prussian Diet. The army's autumn maneuvers just ended were discussed here in connection with the entire armament problem. In these maneuvers held in East Berlin, the "enemy" coming from the direction of the Polish frontier advanced so rapidly that he almost occupied the capital. Once more the Reich's military weakness was deplored.

The Government, it is believed in political quarters, may desist from pushing matters at Geneva, as it appears inclined to spare the final battle for rearmament for a time until the new Reichstag meets, as this would tend to prevent parties from overthrowing the Government. But the population is not yet by any means unanimous in its support of the Government, as proved by many sharply worded protests.

Anti-War League Helps in Ending Shantung Strife

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26—Nanking announces that the Shantung war lords have accepted mediation and that the civil war has ended.

The Anti-War League receives credit for assisting in the settlement by sending a representative who told Gen. Han Fu-chu that all China would oppose him if he fought.

General Han gets Chefoo by the terms of the settlement, providing him with the port he desired, while Gen. Liu Chen-nien gets additional territory in northeastern Shantung considered sufficient to support his troops.

The settlement is considered a definite victory for Nanking and public opinion, being the first civil dispute in years peaceably settled by outside pressure. Conferences are also being arranged between Canton and Nanking for the purpose of settling differences. Nanking is disposed to approve virtual autonomy for sectional governments such as Canton, Shantung and Peiping.

Soviet-Japanese Oil Accord Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW Sept. 26—A new sign of the relaxing tension between the Soviet and Japan was seen when Mr. Matsukata signed here a five-year agreement with a Soviet oil export syndicate providing for delivery of a considerable quantity of gasoline to Japan. The president of the Soviet Oil Syndicate, Mr. K. S. Ryabovol, interviewed after the signing of the agreement, pointed out that the Soviet Union had hitherto exported only unrefined oil to Japan, while from 1933 Soviet gasoline will begin to compete with the Standard Oil and the Shell Companies in the Japanese market.

Mr. Ryabovol added: "We regard penetration into the Japanese market by Soviet gasoline very important, because we think it will promote an extension of purchases of other Soviet oil products. The contract will doubtless find reflection in developments in Soviet-Japanese economic relations."

Mr. Matsukata also characterized the contract as "an important step in the development of Soviet Japanese commercial relations."

This is the second important oil contract announced here during the month, the first being a long-term contract with France. Both agreements have some political besides economic significance since there are several signs that Soviet relations with Japan and France are distinctly better than was the case several months ago.

Artists' Roadside Market Affords Outlet for 'Wares'

Westport (Conn.) Group Acquires Old House on Boston Post Road to Attract Buyers Among Motoring Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 26—Rubbing shoulders with a chicken market and a dahlia stall, and adopting the methods of the vendor of farm produce in offering wares to the passing public, the Westport Artists Market, housed in a reconditioned pre-Revolutionary house on the Boston Post Road, is making a success of an experiment to discover whether people motoring along the highway are as willing to stop to purchase a painting as they are to buy a basket of fruit.

The general plan, devised among a group which used to gather periodically for an informal sketching "class" designed to give artists an opportunity to try their hand at other artistic fields than the one they happened to be engaged in, has for its main purpose the provision of an outlet for the work of the various members of the group, most of whom are illustrators, which they have made in those inspired moments when they have turned abruptly away from their means of livelihood to do those things which really express themselves.

"It has made a readier market for these productions," says Mr. Arthur D. Fuller, a member of the group, in discussing the idea, "and by making possible the elimination of the go-between has resulted in bringing about the sale of artistic works at prices more in keeping with the general scale of prices now in prevalence."

Array of Art Works

Like the vendors of vegetables and fruits, who display their offerings in tempting array, thus obviating any necessity for a sales talk, the visitor to the unique artists' market on the Post Road is permitted to stray unhindered through the six low-ceilinged rooms of the old house—which is free of rent due to the special courtesy of the owner—and to listen only to his own counsel, unless he invites that of the artist-salesman who happens to be on duty on that particular day.

The roster which every visitor to the shop is invited to sign contains the names of motorists extending in origin from Maine to California. One man, from Mexico, added after his address, the remark, written in Spanish: "May you eat well!"

The artists have had a number of amusing experiences with people who did not quite understand the purport of the Westport Artists Market signs and would stop merely to find out what an artists' market could have to sell. Some, seeing the chicken house next to the artists' shop, presumed the chickens belong to the artists and coming in to buy chickens ended up by purchasing a painting or a drawing. A few have come to purchase apples and peaches but finding nothing but paintings have made a disdainful retreat.

But the percentage of this class of callers is negligible compared to the great numbers who have come with a desire to purchase a painting at a bargain price. Each artist sets his own price, and though all coöperate in the work of selling and other duties, the proceeds of a sale go to the painter himself. Thus far there has been a fair proportion of sales for individual members, none being markedly more successful than any other. More than 250 items have been sold to date. Prices range from $5 for a drawing to $350 for a painting, though the average for paintings has been between $20 and $125 each.

The frequent sale of pictures on the installment plan to families of limited means has been one of the chief sources of satisfaction to the artist group, as pointing to the fact that love of art is not the exclusive province of the affluent. Friendly disputes between wife and husband as to the quality of a picture favored by the wife occur frequently, the husband insisting that a picture of his choice is superior. The argument sometimes ends by the purchase of both pictures and sometimes by a compromise on a third picture.

The old house containing the artists' marketplace was built before the Revolution. It had been, until several years ago, the family homestead of the Nash family in this town, a Nash descendant being the present owner. According to Mr. Schuyler, the house, having been unused for a long time, had the aspect of a refuse heap. In a short time, the artists had fitted in a couple of hundred window panes, pulled out two partitions in the reception room on the ground floor, bolstered the ceiling with some beams found on the premises, baled out an old, long-unused well and adapted it for use within the house by means of an indoor pump, built a makeshift road from the highway to the door of the house, and erected two large signs on the Post Road, reading: "Westport Artists Own Market."

The artists in the group include: William McRea Gillies, Marion Baar Stanfield, John William Fenton, Remington Schuyler, Gregory McLaughlin, John Steuart Curry, Marjorie Schuyler, Alexander Couard, J. Hamilton Fyfe, Lowell L. Balcom, Harry Townsend, Helen Lawrence, Arthur D. Fuller, Alice T. Gardin, Hubert Mathieu, A. Smith Daggy, Robert Lambdin, Edward F. Boyd, Arthur J. Elder, Howard Heat, Ellin Heath, and Ralph Boyer.

BAY STATE INCOME TAXES DUE OCT. 1

State income taxes are due Oct. 1. Taxpayers will not be allowed the usual 15 days of grace after that date this year. Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, warned yesterday.

The State Legislature changed the law, the commissioner explained, at the last session. It now reads that taxpayers must pay their bills on or before Oct. 1, or pay interest charges thereafter. The records show that the majority of the 280,000 income taxpayers, in the past, have taken advantage of the two weeks' period of grace.

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HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
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KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
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WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
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DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
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GREENOCK: 16-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
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HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 93 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
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PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 24 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 230 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
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ENFIELD, 7 Church St.
BALHAM, 107 High Rd.
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KILBURN, 88 High Rd.
CROYDON, 147 N'th End
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VINES LOSES THREE TITLES

New Pacific Southwest Champions Crowned at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Like the prophet, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon singles tennis champion, today was without honor in his own country.

He came back to southern California not so long ago after a great European invasion and a successful defense of his national singles championship, but the net stars of the world who trailed the 20-year-old Pasadena youth here put an abrupt end to his reign as Pacific southwest champion.

Vines lost control of the last two of his three titles yesterday by being eliminated in the semifinals of the mixed doubles after he and Keith Gledhill, the national doubles championship team, had bowed in defeat in the men's doubles finals. Previously, Vines had been beaten in the men's singles quarterfinals by Jiro Sato, Japan.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, from whom Vines and Gledhill had won the national title a few weeks ago, turned the southern Californians back, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. The home boys failed to click as a team, and committed errors when almost sure points were in the offing with such regularity that the match almost resolved itself into a farce.

Only seven games in the entire match went past deuce as the Davis Cup combination swept to its easy victory. Gledhill was the most erratic and Van Ryn and Allison concentrated on him in the third set when Vines suddenly spurted and started bearing down.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Sato put Vines and Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, out of the mixed doubles play in the semifinals, as Vines continued his erratic play. The score was 4—7, 7—5, 6—3. As a result of their victory over Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn in the other mixed doubles match, 6—3, 6—3, Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, will meet Mrs. Harper and Sato in the finals today.

Mrs. Harper showed too much experience for Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, to successfully defend her women's singles championship, 10—8, 6—3.

Perry took the men's singles title Saturday from Sato in three sets, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. He had failed a year ago to turn Vines back in the finals.

Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, and Miss Palfrey won the women's doubles title by defeating Mrs. Harper and Miss Marble, 6—2, 7—9, 7—5.

Mrs. Harper was the only player to successfully defend a title in the international field.

College Football Results

Albright 38, Westchester Teachers 2.
Albilene Christian 6, John Tarleton 6.
Alabama 45, Southwestern 6.
Amherst 13, Colby 6.
Akron 7, Ohio S. R. 0.
Arkansas State 26, Wichita 0.
Arkansas 0, Hendrix 0.
Augustana 14, Cornell 9.
Baldwin-Wallace 24, Bowling Green 0.
Baltimore 13, Shenandoah 0.
Bates 12, Arnold 0.
Case 32, Hiram 0.
Carleton 34, Stevens Point Teach 0.
Centenary 41, Henderson 0.
Centre 7, Murray Teachers 0.
Chicago 41, Monmouth 0.
Citadel 19, Erskine 0.
Colgate 41, St. Lawrence 0.
Columbia 51, Middlebury 0.
Cornell 72, Buffalo 0.
Dartmouth 73, Norwich 0.
Drexel 13, Lehigh 13.
Duke 13, Davidson 0.
Franklin and Marshall 21, Moravian 7.
Furman 25, Newberry 6.
George Washington 18, W. & Lee 0.
Grove City 13, Glenville 0.
Hamline 6, St. Cloud T. 2.
Holy Cross 13, New River 6.
Idaho 49, Whitman 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 7, Southern S. T. 0.
Iowa S. T. 7, Columbia Col. 0.
Iowa State 21, Simpson 0.
Jonesboro 18, Lambuth 6.
Kansas State 26, Wichita 0.
Langley Field 14, Guilford 0.
Luther 7, Coe 6.
Marshall 66, Louisville 0.
Marquette 25, Lawrence 0.
Maryland 63, Washington College 0.
Michigan State 93, Alma 0.
Milwaukee Teachers 18, Elmhurst 6.
Missouri 28, Freshmen 0.
Mississippi 49, Mississippi S. T. 0.
Morningside 22, Western Union 0.
Montana 25, Anaconda Anode Club 0.
Maine 12, R. I. State 0.
Mass. State 50, Cooper Union 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 0, Lasalle 0.
Nevada 12, Oregon Normal 7.
Northland College 6, Bemidji 6.
N. C. State 38, Appalachian 0.
Ohio 19, Rio Grande 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 20, Wilmington 0.
Oklahoma M. A. 14, N. E. Okla. Teach 0.
Ole Mississippi 21, Mississippi Teach. 0.
Pittsburgh 47, Ohio Northern 0.
Rice 20, Texas A. and M. 0.
River Falls 6, Macalester 0.
Rutgers 6, Providence 6.
Santa Clara 12, California 0.
Seton Hall 18, East Stroudsburg 0.
Shurtleff 19, Carthage 6
South Carolina 7, Sewanee 3.
South Dakota 20, Yankton 0.
Southern California 35, Utah 0.
St. John's 32, St. Paul Luther 0.
Stanford 20, San Francisco 7.
State Normal 27, Illinois M. C. 0.
St. Bonaventure's 6, Manhattan 6.
St. Vincent 31, Westinghouse 0.
Syracuse 13, Clarkson 6.
S. D. State 27, Aberdeen Teachers 7.
Tennessee 13, Chattanooga 0.
Texas Aggies 7, Texas Tech 0.
Texas Aggies Res. 0, Southwestern 0.
Texas 26, Daniel Baker 0.
Thiel 19, Morris Harvey 0.
Utah State 32, Idaho (S. B.) 0.
Vanderbilt 20, Mercer 7.
Vermont 7, St. Michael's 0.
Villanova 26, Ursinus 2.
Virginia 32, Hampden Sydney 0.
Virginia P. I. 32, Roanoke 7.
Wake Forest 0, North Carolina 0.
Washington State 40, College of Idaho 0.
Washington 19, Gonzaga 7.
Westminster 14, Slippery Rock 9.
Western Teachers 38, Evansville 0.
William-Mary 27, Randolph-Macon 13.
Williams 6, Rochester 0.

DINNEEN, VAN GRAFLAN PICKED

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The American League has assigned its oldest and youngest active umpires to "call 'em" in the 1932 World Series. They are William Dinneen, dean of the working staff, and Roy Van Grafian. Dinneen was the hero of the 1903 World Series, pitching three victories for the Boston Red Sox against Pittsburgh. He also pitched for the Boston Braves, St. Louis Browns and Washington, finally jumping from the pitcher's box to an umpire's job in the American League back in 1910. Van Grafian also was a pitcher, winning fame first as a star of the Van Grafians, a team composed of Van Grafian Sr. and his eight sons. He turned to umpiring in 1921 and did so well in the Pacific Coast League that the late Ban Johnson signed him as an American League arbiter in 1926. He is the youngest umpire on the American League staff.

DOUDA BETTERS RECORD

PRAGUE, Sept. 26 (AP)—Frans Douda of Czechoslovakia, who placed third in the shotput in the Olympics, Saturday tossed the 16-pound ball 53ft. 1¼in. to beat the listed world record of 52ft. 8in. made by Zygmunt Heljasz of Poland at Posnan in June.

Surprise Results In Soccer Race

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
Aston Villa	5	2	0	18	6	12
The Arsenal	5	1	1	17	9	11
Newcastle Unit.	4	2	0	16	7	10
Derby County	4	2	1	13	8	10
West Brom. Alb.	4	2	1	16	10	10
Portsmouth	4	2	1	15	11	10
Huddersfield T.	4	1	2	13	9	9
Leeds United	3	2	2	10	9	8
Birmingham	3	1	3	11	10	7
Bolton Wan.	3	1	3	13	13	7
Sheffield Wed.	2	2	3	14	14	6

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	5	1	1	13	3	11
Plymouth Argyle	5	1	1	18	8	11
Bradford City	5	1	1	15	7	11
Port Vale	4	2	1	18	6	10
Southampton	4	1	2	13	11	9
Millwall Athletic	4	1	2	9	8	9
Oldham Athletic	3	2	2	11	12	8
Bury	3	1	2	9	5	7
Burnley	3	2	2	12	10	7
Swansea Town	3	1	3	9	8	7
Fulham	2	2	2	9	9	6

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Chester	5	2	2	15	8	12
Southport	4	3	0	14	4	11
Gateshead	4	3	0	17	5	11
Stockport Co'ty	3	4	1	23	15	10
Accrington Stn.	4	1	2	18	16	9
Crewe Alexndra.	4	1	2	11	11	9
Mansfield Town	4	0	3	16	7	8
Hull City	3	2	3	15	11	8
Barrow	3	2	3	9	6	8
Walsall	4	0	4	13	13	8
Wrexham	3	1	3	15	13	7

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

Brentford	7	0	0	20	8	14
Crystal Palace	5	1	1	19	7	11
Reading	4	2	1	13	6	10
Northampton T.	3	3	2	24	11	9
Bristol City	3	3	1	13	7	9
Luton Town	4	1	2	14	10	9
Bournemouth	3	3	1	14	10	9
Brighton & H.	3	2	3	8	11	8
Norwich City	2	3	2	10	9	7
Bristol Rovers	3	1	3	13	12	7
Aldershot Town	3	1	3	9	9	7

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Glasgow Rang'rs	7	2	1	27	10	16
Motherwell	6	3	0	25	8	15
Celtic	5	4	2	25	14	14
St. Mirren	7	0	2	20	11	14
Heart of Midlo.	6	1	2	20	8	13
Hamilton Acad.	6	1	2	13	16	13
Aberdeen	5	1	3	24	14	11
St. Johnstone	4	3	2	14	11	11
Ayr United	5	0	5	24	26	10
Queen's Park	3	3	3	17	19	9

SECOND DIVISION

Albion Rovers	7	1	2	25	15	15
Raith Rovers	6	1	2	28	14	13
Hibernian	6	1	2	21	7	13
Queen of the So.	5	2	1	25	14	12
Dumbarton	5	1	2	24	15	11
St. Bernard	5	1	3	25	17	11
Alloa Athletic	4	2	3	20	14	10
Forfar Athletic	5	0	4	20	22	10
Stenhousemuir	3	3	3	13	15	9
Leith Athletic	4	1	5	14	17	9

IRISH LEAGUE

Derry	5	0	1	14	2	10
Coleraine	3	3	0	15	9	9
Glentoran	4	1	1	17	11	9
Ballymena	4	0	2	16	11	8
Belfast Celtic	3	2	1	11	8	8
Larne	3	0	3	14	13	6

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—The demand of the fans that "something should happen" after nearly a month of uneventful play in the British leagues was complied with Saturday when the first fall of rain this season raised a crop of surprise results. Four clubs met with their first reverse of the campaign and now the only side with a record of 100 per cent success is Brentford, leader of the southern section, third division. Four other sides have yet to taste defeat — Astor Villa, Newcastle United, Southport and Gateshead.

The outstanding game on Saturday was the one hundred and twenty-sixth meeting of Sheffield's two famous clubs, Wednesday and United. They scored three goals apiece so the game goes into history as the thirty-seventh such battle that has ended with honors easy.

No result was more astonishing than Leeds United's win over West Bromich Albion, for the victors had not previously won a match away from home.

Goals were scored freely in most parts of the country and nowhere more so than on the ground of Port Vale. Here the visitors, Chesterfield, had their defense penetrated on nine occasions, on six of which it was Littlewood, Port Vale's tall center forward, who booted the ball into the net. Half a dozen goals isn't an individual record, but it's a feat not done many times.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Green B. Pack.	1	1	0	15	7	1.000
Portsmouth	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Chicago Bears.	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Chi. Cardinals.	0	0	1	7	15	.000
N. Y. Giants.	0	0	1	0	7	.000
Staten Island.	0	0	1	0	7	.000

BROOKLYN WINS 7 TO 0

STAPLETON, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Held scoreless for three periods, Benny Friedman's Brooklyn Dodgers finally broke through in the last quarter to score a 7-to-0 victory over Stapleton in a National Professional Football League game here yesterday. Jack Grossman, former Rutgers star, featured Brooklyn's drive in the fourth period. With Grossman doing most of the work, the Dodgers carried the ball 40 yards to Stapleton's 20-yard line. A pass from Wiberg to Friedman gained 18 yards and Grossman then scored the touchdown on a wide end sweep. Friedman kicked the point.

SPARTANS DEFEAT GIANTS

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—Keeping the battle in enemy territory throughout the game, the Portsmouth Spartans pushed over a touchdown in the second quarter to defeat the New York Giants, 7 to 0, in the season's first National League encounter for both teams here yesterday. Feather of the Giants paved the way for the Spartan score when he dropped a pass from Moran. Randolph, Portsmouth center, recovered before the ball struck the ground in midfield. "Dutch" Clark carried it downfield and over the line after a pass, Presnell to Mitchell, placed it in position. Presnell's placement was good.

PACKERS AND BEARS TIE

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, champions of the National Professional Football League, played to a scoreless tie with their traditional rivals, the Chicago Bears, yesterday. The game was featured by spectacular plays, which netted both teams much yardage in midfield. But trick offensives were futile near the goal lines. Broncho Naguraki's plunging to give the Bears three straight first downs was the highlight of the game.

16 LETTERMEN AT WASHINGTON

Huskies Football Team Faces Most Difficult Schedule This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 26—University of Washington numbers 16 letter winners from the 1931 season on its roster for the coming Pacific Coast Conference football campaign. Coach James M. Phelan, a graduate from Notre Dame in 1917, starts his third year as head mentor of the "Huskies," confronted with the serious task of developing an entirely new backfield.

Washington draws for this year probably the most difficult schedule ever faced by a Seattle team. The purple and gold clad squad meets seven Conference opponents, and has two non-Conference rivals listed. The schedule follows: Sept. 24, Gonzaga University of Spokane at Seattle (non-Conference); Oct. 1, University of Montana at Seattle; Oct. 8, University of Oregon at Portland; Oct. 15, open; Oct. 22, University of California at Seattle; Oct. 29, Whitman College of Walla Walla at Seattle (non-Conference); Nov. 5, Leland Standord University at Palo Alto; Nov. 12, Washington State College at Seattle; Nov. 24, University of Southern California at Seattle; Dec. 3, University of California at Los Angeles at Los Angeles.

Big "W" winners of 1931 who have reported are: Peter G. Antoncich '33, Winslow, end; Frederick C. Borden '33, Shoshone, Idaho, fullback; August R. Buse '33, Everett, fullback; John A. Cherberg '33, Seattle, quarterback; Raymond Finn '33, Seattle, center; Colin S. Howard '33, Seattle, center; Theodore Isaacson '34, Seattle, tackle; Elmer Lorentson '34, Kent, guard; Dave Nisbet '33, Chehalis, end; Capt. William R. O'Brien '33, Seattle, guard; Ralph Smalling '34, Templeton, Calif., fullback; William Smith '34, Portage, end; Benjamin Sohn '34, Chicago, halfback; Joseph Wiatrak '34, Seattle, tackle; Frank Windust '34, Dayton, guard, and William J. Walcott '33, Seattle, halfback.

Coach Phelan has been aided on his 1932 season by the addition of the following men who are up from the freshmen squad of last season: Arthur Ahonen, Ironwood, Mich., halfback; Anthony Burke, Seattle, tackle; Wesley Dierberger, Great Falls, Mont., end; John Douglas, Enumclaw, end; Warren Flanagan, Seattle, guard; Howard Grimm, Centralia, tackle; Charles Mucha, Chicago, guard; Vance Noel, Centralia, guard; Donald Pollock, Foster, quarterback; Paul Radke, Everett, guard; Jack Rogel, Sumner, end; Paul Sharpenberg, Bellingham, end; Paul Sulkosky, Puyallup, fullback, and Donald Wyman, Seattle, end.

Men who have reported to Washington via the transfer route and are eligible for the varsity are: Francis Balir '35, Seattle, end; Burl Bufkin '35, Amarillo, Texas, halfback; Hurley DeRoin '34, Chicago, quarterback; Trygve Hansen '35, Seattle, end; Jonathan Hornbeak '35, Amarillo, Texas, quarterback; Guy Huddleston '35, Seattle, tackle; Daniel Lazarevich '35, Chicago, end; Mitchell Mondala '35, Seattle, center; Matthew Muczynski '35, Chicago, halfback; Fred Nicklaus '35, Seattle, guard, and Edward Puhr '35, Seattle, tackle.

Other members of the 1932 squad are: Mark J. Antoncich '33, Winslow, tackle; Silas Boulton '34, Anacortes, quarterback; Glenn Boyle '34, Aberdeen, center; Edward Clinton '33, Seattle, end; Negley England '34, Anacortes, center; Walter Hanson '33, Seattle, halfback; William Haroldson '33, Seattle, tackle; Ren Meader '34, Spokane, halfback; William Mittlestedt '33, Long Beach, Calif., quarterback; Van Nutley '34, Yakima, center; Arthur A. Oberg '33, Everett, quarterback; Ross Pedersen '34, Seattle, halfback; Willis Smick '34, Colfax, tackle; Adney Smith '34, Portage, guard; Everett L. Stitz '33, Everett, tackle; and Dan Pullen '35, Skagway, Alaska, tackle.

Washington's regular starting lineup for a while will probably be as follows: Nisbet and W. Smith, ends; Wiatrak and Isaacson, tackle; England and O'Brien, guards; Howard, center; Cherberg, quarterback; Hanson and Wolcott, halfbacks, and Buse, fullback.

The Huskies boast one of the heaviest players who has ever worn a uniform in the Conference. He is Isaacson, the 263-pound tackle. Last year as a sophomore he exhibited ability and this year appears to have won a regular place on the varsity.

KLEM NAMED FOR WORLD SERIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—William J. Klem, veteran National League umpire, today was selected to officiate in his sixteenth World Series since 1909—a record for umpires in major-league baseball. It also is the second successive year that Klem has been picked by President John A. Heydler as one of the senior circuit officials. George M. Magerkurth, new to World Series officiating, was the other umpire named by President Heydler to work with the two American League officials. Magerkurth joined the National League staff in 1929 following several successful seasons in the International League.

CHATTANOOGA WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26 — The Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association held the lead yesterday in the Dixie Series by defeating the Beaumont club of the Texas League, 6 to 4. The Lookouts are leading the series, three games to one. Beaumont staged a late rally yesterday, but it fell two runs short of tying the score.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 94

GEORGE H. (BABE) RUTH

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1894. Six feet two inches in height and weighs about 215 pounds. A left-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Baltimore club of the International League in 1914 as a pitcher and outfielder. Spent part of 1914 season with Providence. Purchased by Boston club of American League latter part of same year. New York bought him from Boston in 1919 for reported price of $125,000. Holds the major league record for home runs in one season—60 in 1927. Has taken part in nine World Series, six with New York and three with Boston. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1914—Boston, American League	P	5	.200
1915—Boston, American League	P	42	.315
1916—Boston, American League	P	67	.272
1917—Boston, American League	P	52	.325
1918—Boston, American League	P-OF	95	.300
1919—Boston, American League	P-OF	130	.322
1920—New York, American League	OF-1b	142	.376
1921—New York, American League	OF-1b	152	.378
1922—New York, American League	OF	110	.315
1923—New York, American League	OF	152	.393
1924—New York, American League	OF	153	.378
1925—New York, American League	OF	98	.290
1926—New York, American League	OF	152	.372
1927—New York, American League	OF	151	.356
1928—New York, American League	OF	154	.323
1929—New York, American League	OF	135	.345
1930—New York, American League	OF	145	.359
1931—New York, American League	OF	145	.373

Cardinals, Giants Fell Down in Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	90	64	.584
Pittsburgh	86	68	.558
Brooklyn	81	73	.526
Philadelphia	78	76	.506
Boston	77	77	.500
St. Louis	72	82	.468
New York	72	82	.468
Cincinnati	60	94	.390

RESULTS SEPT. 24

Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 6.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 4.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).

RESULTS SEPT. 25

Boston 13, Brooklyn 7.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 1.
St Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.

The 1932 National League baseball season yesterday drew to a close. It was a season packed full of thrills, surprises and disappointments. After a long, hard struggle, the Chicago Cubs won the pennant, finishing just four games ahead of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Cubs clinched the flag on Sept. 20 by winning the first game of a doubleheader from the Pirates.

Chicago's victory may have been a surprise to some. When the season started, the St. Louis Cardinals, at that time champions of the world, were favored to again show the way in the senior circuit. But the Cardinals fell down, got off to a slow start and never did get going. Martin was out a great deal of the time and the club noticeably missed Chick Hafey and Burleigh Grimes. The Cards finished in a tie with the New York Giants for sixth place.

Speaking of the Giants, there is another disappointment. At the beginning of the year, the Giants were picked to give the Cardinals the most trouble throughout the campaign. However, the Giants couldn't get going at all and finally their veteran manager, John McGraw, stepped out and was replaced by Bill Terry. The big first baseman, having his first experience as a pilot, did not do any too well. However, it takes time to get a winnng team into shape, and Terry will do better next season. Incidentally, a number of Giants are slated to change uniforms.

The Brooklyn Dodgers improved their standing over a year ago by finishing third. Right in back of the Dodgers is Burt Shotton's club from Philadelphia. It was a moral victory for the Phillies when they finished fourth. The club found better pitching this season to go with that powerful attack. One year ago they were sixth.

The Boston Braves surprised everyone, including themselves, by staying in the pennant race through a greater part of the season. The Tribe uncovered two fine pitchers in Huck Betts and Bob Brown, and a number of promising hitters during the campaign. Next season, big things are expected from the Braves.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR BRUINS

The Boston Bruins will be attired in new playing uniforms when they open the ninth Boston season of the National League hockey at the Boston Garden, Nov. 15, probably against the Montreal Maroons. While the old color scheme will prevail, white will be the predominating color, and orange and brown will be used merely for striping. The bear will be missing from the jersey front and the uniform generally altered in other ways. The Bruins players are to report at Quebec in three weeks for their pre-season practice. A National League meeting in Montreal Saturday will approve the playing schedule and probably receive request of the Pittsburgh club to suspend its franchise again this year.

MARTIN PLAA WINS TITLE

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Martin Plaa won the singles championship of the professional tennis tournament here yesterday by defeating Albert Burke, 6—1, 6—2, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4. Big Bill Tilden clinched second place by defeating Hans Nussiein, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. The doubles title went to Karel B. Kozeluh and Burke, who defeated Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Tilden remained in the running Saturday by defeating Burke, 6—6, 6—1, 6—3. Nussiein of Germany turned back Martin Plaa, who on Friday defeated Tilden, 11—9, 6—3, 6—1. The championship was decided on a double elimination play between the four semi-finalists.

MACFARLANE WINS N. E. FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26—The New England and Rockledge open golf championship went to Willie Macfarlane of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y., United States open golf champion in 1925, when he defeated Paul Runyan of the Metropolis Country Club, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday in the 18-hole playoff. Tied at the end of 72 holes, the two players fought a close battle in the final encounter. Macfarlane shot a 68, including four birdies and 14 pars. Runyan, on the other hand, also shot sub-par golf, turning in a 71 following a poor start.

N. E. TRAPSHOOT TO PROCTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26 — The New England amateur trapshooting championship title went to George M. Proctor of Everett, member of the Paleface Gun Club, when he broke 191 out of 200 targets at the Paleface traps at Wellington Saturday. Proctor, shooting from the 16-yard mark, finished one target hit better than Knowles W. Smith of Providence, R. I. George L. Osborn of Brookline, the defending champion, placed third with 187.

MISS RIDLEY WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., for the second consecutive week, won a tennis tournament when she emerged victorious over Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 6—3, in the Bronxville Field Club's invitation final. Miss Ridley and Miss Taubele combined to win the doubles final from Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., the former Dorothy Andrus, and Alice C. Francis, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

DAWSON WINS GOLF FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCOLA, N. J., Sept. 26—John W. Dawson of Chicago left here Saturday with a qualifying medal, a course record and one leg on the Arcola Cup, which has been up for competition since 1916, as a result of his efforts in the Arcola Country Club invitation golf tournament. Dawson, who has been out of the limelight for a number of years, defeated F. Paul Anderson, three times New Jersey champion, 6 and 5 in the 18-hole final.

CRICKET TITLE TO PATERSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 26—Paterson Cricket Club won the United States Cricket Association Cup at Livingston Park, Saturday, when lack of time prevented two full innings. Play was resumed Saturday to decide the winner of the Paterson-Ardmore Cricket Club match and Paterson gained the verdict by being ahead on the first innings, 179 to 79.

LOUISVILLE EPPINGS FIRST

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Louisville Eppings won the amateur championship of the Municipal Baseball Association's United States tournament yesterday by defeating the Cincinnati Moose, 5 to 4. The du Pont Rayon team of Nashville won the industrial title with an 8-to-5 victory over the Brown & Williamson Wings of Louisville.

CLEVELAND RETAINS TITLE

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—Cleveland's sandlot baseball team won both ends of a doubleheader from the Grand Trunks of Detroit yesterday, 1 to 0 and 10 to 4, to retain the championship of the National Baseball Federation of the United States. Cleveland entered the finals Saturday by defeating Pittsburgh.

MISS KIRKHAM WINS IN FINAL

Defeats Mrs. C. S. Eddis for Canadian Women's Open Golf Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 26 — Margery Kirkham of the local Forest Hills Golf Club, runnerup to Maureen Orcutt of the United States for the Canadian women's open golf championship last year and to Ada MacKenzie for the Canadian close title a week later, gained the highest pinnacle in Canadian women's golf on Saturday when she defeated Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final for the open title. Miss Kirkham won the Duchess of Connaught gold cup, which returns to Canada for the first time since it was won in 1927 by the then Helen Payson of Portland, Maine.

The new champion owes her victory to a streak of brilliant golf from the sixteenth tee in the morning round to the twenty-fifth green in the afternoon during which she wiped out a two-hole deficit and picked up a four-hole lead. Outside of this stretch the game was closely contested, but after securing her lead in the afternoon round Miss Kirkham played safely and held her opponent to almost even terms until the match ran out.

In the morning round Mrs. Eddis twice had a two-hole lead, after winning the thirteenth and fifteenth, but the local player finished the last three holes in two birdies and a par and held the lead at the halfway mark.

In the afternoon Miss Kirkham won the first hole and after losing the second won the third. At this point the runnerup faltered somewhat, hooking her tee shots and putting poorly, with the result that the Forest Hills girl added to her margin. Miss Kirkham played the sounder golf throughout the final. While both were brilliant at times, Mrs. Eddis was the more erratic, particularly on the first nine of the afternoon round. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, 3 and 2.

American League Ran True to Form

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	107	47	.695
Philadelphia	94	60	.610
Washington	93	61	.604
Cleveland	87	65	.572
Detroit	76	75	.503
St. Louis	63	91	.409
Chicago	49	102	.325
Boston	43	111	.279

RESULTS SEPT. 24

New York 8, Boston 2.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 7
Chicago 8, Cleveland 7.
Detroit 1, St. Louis 0 (10 innings).
St. Louis 5, Detroit 4 (11 innings).

RESULTS SEPT. 25

Boston 8, New York 3.
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 5 (five innings, tie).
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.

Running true to form, the 1932 pennant battle in the American League was fought mostly between three clubs, the New York Yankees, Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators. The Yanks, as everyone knows, were the class of the circuit during the greater part of the campaign, with the A's and Senators battling for second place. Cleveland was next in line and had little trouble in clinching fourth place.

The Athletics, although not as powerful as in the last three years, when they finished first, were strong, nevertheless, but the Yanks were much stronger. Joe McCarthy's club is a lineup of terrific sluggers that far outclassed any other club in the junior circuit. The Yankees clinched the pennant by defeating the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 3, on Sept. 13.

The outstanding club in the second division was Detroit. The Tigers, for a short time during the latter part of June and first of July, climbed right up into second place and looked like coming champions. The club has an impressive attack, with fairly good pitching.

The remainder of the second division, as was expected, did not show anything startling in the way of strength. St. Louis, Chicago and Boston finished in that order, with little to enthuse their home fans. The Red Sox did, however, uncover a major league batting champion in Dale Alexander, a big first baseman. According to figures which are unofficial, Alexander led both the American and National Leagues in hitting. This is the first time the Red Sox have ever had a batting champion. Toward the end of the 1932 campaign, the Red Sox uncovered better pitching and a powerful attack, all of which should put them higher in the 1933 race.

Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics was the home run king of the majors. He connected with 58 circuit drives, only two away from Babe Ruth's remarkable record of 60, established in 1927.

OLD CHICAGO THEATER TO BE REOPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Chicago's famous old Auditorium Theater is going to be put in shape for a "comeback" this season.

For more than 4 years it had been the scene of Chicago's most brilliant functions, opera, concerts, balls, even of political conventions, and then, all of a sudden, it was abandoned. A leading architectural firm has been engaged to redecorate and restore the theater "to its former splendor."

MacKENZIE RETAINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Donald N. MacKenzie of Greenwich, Conn., successfully defended his title of champion archer of the Metropolitan Archery Association here yesterday with a score of 2161 points for the two day's shooting. He made 264 hits in one American and two Metropolitan rounds. K. D. Smith of Jackson Heights was second with 331 hits and 1800 points. Mrs. Ruth Arden of Baldwin, L. I., won the women's championship with 288 hits and 1676 points. Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., holder of the title last year, was second with 296 hits and 1668 points. John Dower, Riverside, Conn., won the boys' championship with 284 hits and 1634 points, while Jean Hathaway of Cos Cob, Conn., won the girls' title with 244 hits and 1351 points.

Institutes, Dr. Garfield Says, Spread Workable Information

That Is What the President of Williams College Replied to the Query as to What Actual Good Such Gatherings Serve

By JANET MABIE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 26—Now that another summer's institutes at Williamstown, Charlottesville and elsewhere are over Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, has a clear answer to a question that demands, particularly at this time, clear logic and sane reasoning.

The question is:

"What is the essence of such institutes, in the light of their history, and what actual abiding good do they serve?"

His reply is:

"They spread workable information."

Exactly. The world goes forward on information; the best information comes out of ideas that grow up between people and the information spreads verbally, by telegraph wires, through newspapers and magazines and by radio wave.

The chief subject of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown may be said to be "ideology" with a great number of subdivisions, including politics, international affairs, social, technical and literary facts. People who are interested in given subjects gather at the institutes, hold round tables, search about in masses of information for ideas, select the most valuable of them and send them out in ways calculated for their absorption by the community and their adaptation to the common good.

Makes Subject Sparkle

Dr. Garfield has his own way of summary, a way which characteristically lifts a subject out of the rut of routine comment and touches it with drama and color, leaving the hearer with a definite and inviting prospect instead of a mere juiceless pronouncement.

He began, in

MRS. ROOSEVELT JOINS GOVERNOR FOR TRIP HOME

Spend Day at Arizona Ranch of Mrs. Greenway, Friend of Family

WILLIAMS, Ariz., Sept. 26 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential candidate, stopped here today at the ranch of Mrs. John C. Greenway, Arizona national committeewoman and long-time personal friend of the New York Governor and his wife.

Designed as a day of relaxation after a strenuous two weeks' trip from Albany to the Pacific northwest and California, a program of entertainment had been arranged that will keep Governor Roosevelt busy most of the day.

The Governor arrived here last night and was met at the ranch by Mrs. Roosevelt, who had flown from the East to be with him on the journey back to New York. His stopover in the Arizona cattle country followed a trip from Los Angeles, where he spoke Saturday. Brief stops were made at Phoenix, Wickenburg and Prescott, Ariz., where large crowds swarmed about his train. Mrs. Greenway boarded the special at Prescott and continued to Williams with the nominee's party.

While the Governor planned to remain all day at the ranch—the Quarter Circle, Double X, six miles from Williams and 60 miles south of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado—others of the Roosevelt party were to motor to the canyon. They included his daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dall, and his son, James, and Mrs. James Roosevelt.

During the day's run from Los Angeles through the sparsely settled, sage brush and cacti-covered desert, and into the rugged plateau of northern Arizona, Gov. Roosevelt made several platform appearances. At Phœnix, the capital, he left his train and motored through the city to the state capitol. Phœnix residents lined the streets or crowded onto the State House lawn to see and hear him.

The thermometer was near 100 degrees. Gov. George W. P. Hunt, completing his eighth term as chief executive, greeted the New York Governor and Senator Carl Hayden (D.) of Arizona was with the Governor when he arrived at Phœnix, having boarded the train at Wickenburg.

Governor Roosevelt appeared heartened by the reception given him in Los Angeles, a Republican stronghold. He made three speeches there; two of them brief extemporaneous ones and the third from a prepared manuscript at the Hollywood Bowl.

Sixty thousand persons cheered the Governor as he appeared Saturday night at the motion picture charity pageant in the Olmpic Stadium where he was introduced by Will Rogers, actor-humorist. Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly, telling of his friendship for Rogers and his efforts to aid charitable enterprises.

Previously, the Governor addressed approximately 25,000 persons at Hollywood Bowl to whom he pledged government development of "the natural hydroelectric power resources belonging to the people." At noon he responded briefly to an ovation given him at a luncheon of the Roosevelt-Garner League.

Senator Norris Joins Roosevelt Parade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, officially joined the parade of Progressives to the Roosevelt banner here yesterday through the medium of an announcement that the National Progressive League, of which he is leader, would campaign actively for the New York Governor's candidacy.

Coupled with the announcement from New York that Mr Richard Washburn Child, Republican Ambassador to Italy under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, would head a league of Republicans supporting Governor Roosevelt, and reports from California that Senator Hiram Johnson, another Progressive Republican, was casting sympathetic eyes toward the Democratic camp, the action of the Progressive League assumes definite significance in the campaign.

The statement announcing the Progressives' action seeks to strengthen the impression that Governor Roosevelt is the true liberal by offering to the voters a choice between "four more years of indecisive autocracy and indifference to human distress" under Mr. Hoover, or "four years of constructive administration inspired by human sympathy" under the Democratic leader.

Senator Norris himself will make a coast-to-coast speaking tour for Governor Roosevelt, the Progressive announcement said. He will start out about Oct. 15. The speakers' list of the group will also include Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, Mr. Frank Murphy, Republican Mayor of Detroit, and Mr. Amos Pinchot, of New York, brother of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania.

Senator Edward B. Costigan (D.) of Colorado is chairman and Mr. Frederick C. Howe of New York secretary of the organization, which calls itself the National Progressive League and announces the establishment of campaign offices in New York and Washington. Organization work and speakers schedules will be arranged from New York, while the Washington office will handle publicity and research.

Roosevelt Is Quoted As Opposed to Bonus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was described today as opposed to immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus in a letter made public by Mr. R. W. Woolley, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner and member of the 1916 and 1924 Democratic national compaign committees.

Mr. Woolley wrote Mr. George R. Hunt of Lexington, Ky., that the Democratic presidential candidate is "on record as holding that payment of the bonus forthwith is not feasible." He said this position was stated in an interview April 23, and quoted Governor Roosevelt as follows, from the New York Times:

"I don't see how, as a matter of practical sense, a government running behind $2,000,000,000 annually, can consider the anticipation of the bonus payments until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper but with a surplus of cash in the Treasury. In other words, the household books that are now in the red should be put in the black."

Garner in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, arrived from Washington today for a conference with Democratic campaign leaders, and while here hopes to see at least one world series baseball game.

Work for 70,000 Men in Forests Seen by Survey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A survey conducted by the Charles Lathrop Mack Forestry Foundation was announced yesterday as showing that employment could be provided for 70,000 men for a year in state and national forests at a cost of $52,000,000.

The results, which are published in the October Forestry News Digest, were received from the federal forest service, the Indian forest service and state forestry departments.

The compilation indicated employment could be given for 20,500,000 man days, the report said, if all necessary funds were available. Of these 38,000 men could be employed for a year on state forest lands at a cost of $30,000,000 and 32,000 on federal and Indian forests at a cost of $22,000,000.

The announcement said most of the work would be seasonal, varying from two to ten months a year. It would include tree planting, fire protection and general forest improvement work.

St. Lawrence Ship Canal Protested

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—After calling the St. Lawrence ship canal project "unnecessary" and "impracticable economically" the New York State Waterways Association made plans last week to "sell" the New York barge canal in the middle West and in Washington.

The association voted to ask that the barge canal be deepened from 12 to 14 feet. Members indicated in addresses at the convention which closed yesterday that they believed the barge canal, deepened and widened, could carry all the commerce the Great Lakes could pour into it, and that it offered the shortest and cheapest route from the lakes to the sea, connecting at Albany with the deepened Hudson. Particularly did they object to the United States helping to build the St. Lawrence Seaway because it would lie mostly in a "foreign" country.

Mr. Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, reëlected president, said an educational campaign would be one of the weapons in the fight to prevent ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty with Canada and to bring the possibilities of the New York route before the country and Congress, and the middle West in particular.

BLIND CITIZENS URGED TO VOTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The American Braille Press Saturday called attention to special laws in every state that enable blind adults to vote in the forthcoming national election, and through its president, Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, appealed to relatives and friends of these citizens to encourage them to go to the polls on Nov. 8.

"Among the 114,000 blind persons in the United States," the announcement reads, "there are thousands of intelligent men and women who are interested in the world about them and its modern problems. Many of them, naturally, desire to cast their ballots in the forthcoming presidential election, and they should be encouraged to do so. State laws provide for assistance to the blind voter in casting his ballot—either by friend or two election officials of opposite political parties."

MACKEREL PRICE FALLS

Tinker mackerel were in such plentiful supply today at Boston and Gloucester that the price fell off and fishermen in some cases received less than one cent a pound. Thirty-one vessels arrived at Boston with 1,229,000 pounds and Gloucester receipts totaled 600,000 pounds.

For Pedestrians Only

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW TYPE SAFETY ZONE

OLD BREWERIES MOSTLY IN USE FOR GOOD ENDS

73 P. C. Producing Legitimate Commodities, Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—While 27 per cent of the former breweries are now standing idle, 73 per cent of the plants are now engaged in producing legitimate commodities, a survey by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals reveals.

Of the 202 former breweries on which information was gathered by the board, 181 were reported to have been converted to some other use with the adoption of national prohibition. Only seven were reported to have been idle since they were closed by the law.

Conversion into plants for the manufacture of soft drinks heads the list with 37 per cent of the total. Twenty per cent of the breweries were razed to give place to some other building, 10 per cent were made into ice manufacturing houses, 9 per cent were used for storage, 7 per cent for the manufacture of ice cream, while the remaining 17 per cent were used for a great variety of enterprises.

One brewery in Oregon is now used as a city fire station. Bakeries, meat packing houses, automobile sales rooms, creameries, residences, soap factories, mushroom houses, apartments, flour mills, lumber mills, blacksmith shops, yeast manufacturing plants, stables, hat factories are among the diversified uses to which the once thriving breweries have been put under the dry régime.

Nineteen of the 202 breweries were reported to have been padlocked at one time or another for violation of the law.

Seventy-four former brewers out of 140 said that with reasonable repair their plants could resume the manufacture of beer, while 66 answered that the plant was no longer suited to this use. Many said that the brewing equipment had been disposed of, one having shipped it to China.

"If it is true," the board says, "that 27 per cent of the property of the former brewing industry is now lying idle, as this investigation would indicate, and that thousands of dollars are tied up in the property, it may be that this investment, constituting only frozen assets, is a factor in the persistent cry for the resumption of the manufacture of beer."

MOTORISTS ATTEND SAFETY SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—More than 150 automobile drivers attended the first of a series of safety classes, held at the Automobile Club of Philadelphia recently, and to be continued weekly, in an effort to reduce traffic accidents here.

Since the beginning of a study of accidents here, and of a properly installed system of traffic signals, accidents have been materially reduced, according to Mr. Burton W. Marsh, city traffic engineer, who addressed the meeting of the safety class. Appealing to automobile drivers for a better acquaintance with the motor code, Mr. Marsh said that most automobile accidents are a result of violations of motor regulations, and could be prevented.

Kansas City Tries 'Torpedo Nose' For Safety Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A model safety zone has been developed in Kansas City, and has been successful in promoting safety. It is aptly termed the "torpedo nose," descriptive of its peculiar shape.

After years of experimentation with the problem of how best to protect its pedestrians, Kansas City authorities believe they have reached a solution. Various types were tried out, but in virtually every case the type has been found defective and proper protection was not afforded.

The "torpedo nose" type was developed by Mr. T. J. Seburn, city traffic engineer, and Mr. Matthew S. Murray, director of public works, last December.

The perfected zone, which is a raised concrete platform for pedestrians to stand on while waiting for street cars, has a heavy concrete abutment and a torpedo nose of concrete facing approaching traffic. It is designed so that a car, even going at great speed, might straddle the torpedo nose, and, if not stopped by the axle riding the concrete, it would be halted by the abutment at the end of the nose protecting the platform.

YANCEY SETS 'GIRO' ALTITUDE RECORD

Climbing to a height of 21,500 feet in an autogiro, Capt. Lewis A. Yancey yesterday set a new altitude record for that type of lighter-than-air craft. Captain Yancey's flight was witnessed by nearly 20,000 persons gathered for the program dedicating the new hangar-armory of the Twenty-Sixth Division Aviation, Massachusetts National Guard, at the East Boston airport.

The trip took one hour and fifty minutes. Taking off at 1:22 p. m., Captain Yancey climbed the first 15,000 feet in 20 minutes. But the remaining 7500 feet required considerable maneuvering and took 55 minutes. He returned to the airport at 3:14 p. m. The altitude was measured by a sealed barograph and altimeter but examination of these instruments later showed a difference of 800 feet. They will be sent to Washington for careful examination by aeronautical authorities.

NEW INDUSTRIES GIVE 500 WORK

Clothing manufacturers comprise more than one-third of the 18 new manufacturing industries that were established in Metropolitan Boston last month, according to the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In its monthly survey, out today, the bureau says that the 18 new establishments and expansion on the part of 12 others provides new employment for about 500 persons.

Boston has 11 of the 18 new firms, the balance being distributed among Everett, Lynn, Watertown, Quincy, Malden and Salem. The firms are producing women's dresses, blouses, raincoats, leather coats, wearing apparel, shoes, incandescent lamps, machines and mattresses. A laundry and a printing firm were also included in the new companies.

DR. POLING OPENS DRY LAW CAMPAIGN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP) Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, left New Haven today by airplane on the first leg of his nation-wide campaign for dry law support. At Topeka, Kan., Dr. Poling will make his first speech of the campaign tonight.

The plane will be christened the Raymond Robins, in honor of the man who disappeared several weeks ago, just before he was to have conferred with President Hoover. Colonel Robins, advocate of prohibition, originally was to have accompanied Dr. Poling on the six-weeks tour. Water taken from a well in West Branch, Iowa, where President Hoover was born, will be used to christen the craft at Topeka. Mr. Charles M. Sheldon, novelist, will act as sponsor. Dr. Poling plans to cover 26,000 miles during the campaign.

POST OFFICE UNION REPLIES TO DENNETT

Postal workers took exception yesterday to the remarks of Mr. Carl Dennett of the National Economy League to the effect that government employees receive pensions "for nothing." The Post Office Laborers' Union passed a resolution which was sent to Mr. Dennett pointing out that members of the union pay 3½ per cent of their yearly wages for their share of the pensions.

Although the union workers still maintain their contributions to the pension plan, wages have been cut, they explained, by 8½ per cent, the annual 15-day vacation abolished, and a month's wages lost by the compulsory one-month furlong scheme.

Robertson Names Regional Leaders In Rehabilitation

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. A. W. Robertson of Pittsburgh, chairman of the committee on industrial rehabilitation which was set up at a recent White House conference, announced yesterday the chairmen of the Federal Reserve sub-committees.

The appointments follow:

First District (Boston): Mr. Harry C. Knight of New Haven, Conn.

Second District (New York): Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord.

Third District (Philadelphia): Mr. John E. Zimmerman. Vice-Chairman: Mr. Charles Brinley.

Fourth District (Cleveland): Mr. Randolph Eide. Vice-Chairman: Mr. George C. Brainard of Youngstown and Mr. Earle Martin of Cleveland.

Fifth District (Richmond): Mr. W. H. Meese of Baltimore. Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C.

Sixth District (Atlanta): Mr. Theodore Swann of Birmingham, Ala.

Seventh District (Chicago): To be announced.

Eighth District (St. Louis): Mr. Albert B. Elias. Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. B. Postlethwaite.

Ninth District (Minneapolis): Mr. R. F. Pack.

Tenth District (Kansas City): Mr. Frank Moss.

Eleventh District (Dallas): Mr. R. L. Thornton. Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. C. Kuldell of Houston.

Twelfth District (San Francisco): Mr. William A. Ross. Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. A. Cranston.

Chairmen of industrial area subcommittees include Mr. W. C. Connelly of Cleveland, Mr. E. T. Weir of Pittsburgh, Mr. Myron A. Arms 2d of Youngstown, Mr. Edward Dorell of Columbus, Mr. Daniel Kelly of Toledo, Mr. Fred M. Harpham of Akron, Mr. Edward M. Olin of Mansfield, Mr. B. B. Geyer of Dayton, and Mr. Whitney H. Easton and Gen. Otto H. Falk of Milwaukee.

THE MOTHER CHURCH TO USE STATION WNAC

Commencing on Oct. 2 the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be broadcast over Station WNAC, Boston, each Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock, for one year.

WNAC is owned and operated by the Shepard Broadcasting Service, and is the key station of the Yankee Network. Its wavelength is 244 meters, which is a frequency of 1230 kilocycles, and it operates with a power of 1000 watts.

GIRL STUDENTS FIND AMPLE SUMMER WORK

Summer work for women students of Boston University turned out fairly well, according to Miss Marion G. Fottler, head of the vocational department for women in the Boston University College of Business Administration.

"The approximate number of girls which we placed," she said, "is about our normal figure This is nearly all of those who applied for work. The average earnings in this form of work were about $250 which averages $50 less than in normal years. Other placements were in advertising research, typing, clerical and selling fields."

B. U. NAMES FAIRCHILD

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. T. Everett Fairchild as director of the summer session at Boston University, beginning in 1933, was made today by Mr. Daniel L. Marsh, president. Mr. Fairchild will succeed Prof. Alexander H. Rice, who is also professor of Latin in the college of liberal arts. Dr. Rice's position there remains unaffected by the change in summer session administration.

"TYPOS" BACK SHORT WEEK

Establishment of the five-day week as proposed at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union was indorsed yesterday by members of Boston Union No. 13 at a meeting in Ford Hall. The proposition will be submitted to an international referendum vote in November, it was said, and if approved will go into effect early in 1933.

RICHMOND, VA.

Nu-Tone Marquisette Curtains

Come in and see these nationally advertised curtains at

Miller & Rhoads

"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

HOOVER SPEAKS IN SIX STATES AT SAME TIME

Canned Oratory Released by Phonograph and Loudspeaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—President Hoover is speaking today in six western states at the same time.

It is a notable feat to be able to address an audience at the country cross roads, a city street throng, a county fair crowd and attend to business at the White House simultaneously.

Yet this was the task set for President Hoover's voice this week by the Republican National Committee, when it dispatched automobile loudspeakers into six states. They carry phonograph records of speeches by Mr. Hoover, Vice-President Curtis and other notables of the campaign.

Each car is in charge of a Republican orator. As he wafts himself along the highways he keeps an eye wide open for the roadside equivalent of a hall. When he spies his chance, he throws on the brakes, unlimbers his eloquence and at the proper point of enthusiasm introduces the Republican candidate for President, the Vice-President, or the Secretary of Agriculture.

From the inside of the car then bounce out the militant messages of these celebrities and the farmer in blue overhalls or the woman shopper pausing to hear can feel favored with the next best to a seat at a big meeting.

In fact this is not far from the case. Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, put in long hours at Republican offices here last week getting up speeches for 1000 audiences he will never see. He wrote them out carefully, as is his way, and did not give them out for the usual distribution through newspapers.

The touring oratory is as yet confined to Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota. The first to go out started in Illinois, and the other five cars began work in their states today.

Hoover Still Leading Who's Who Straw Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—With ballots received from 12,000 persons listed in Who's Who in America, the straw vote of notables being made here shows President Hoover still strongly in the lead, with a three-to-one advantage over Governor Roosevelt, it was announced today from Republican national headquarters. Nearly half the people in the American book of the eminent have voted, according to the poll makers at the Chicago campaign offices.

The total tabulation of ballots up to Sept. 23 was as follows: Hoover, 9224; Roosevelt, 2805; Thomas, 563; Smith, 22.

Commenting on the returns, the Republican National Committee stated today:

"Governor Roosevelt's adherents will find some comfort in the fact that 817 of his supporters say they voted the Republican ticket four years ago. Hoover voters on the cards who voted for Alfred Smith in 1928 number 256. Of the 563 Thomas supporters, 254 announce that they have voted the Republican ticket in the past while 151 list themselves as former Democrats.

"President Hoover's strongest state support comes from Iowa, where he has received 111 votes to 11 for the Democratic nominee. He also is carrying two southern states, Florida and Louisiana. The vote in the former is Hoover 34, and Roosevelt 23, while the latter gives 23 votes to the President and 22 to the Governor. Governor Roosevelt's biggest proportional vote comes from Mississippi where he beats the President 5 to 1 or 21 to 5. He leads in Georgia by a vote of 57 to 22. The heaviest state vote is from New York where 1277 votes have been cast for Mr. Hoover and 333 for Governor Roosevelt."

Men Turn to Women For Help in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—It is the women's turn to smile. Men campaigners, their teachers in politics, are now asking to borrow some of "the girls'" campaign literature, so it was learned at Republican national campaign headquarters here.

A week or so ago the women's division put out a little blue campaign leaflet for industrial women written by one of its staff members, Miss Anna Weinstock. On the cover was the distinctly feminine appeal, "Women Who Work." This was followed by a phrase, in discreetly smaller type, "And Men Too." It was thought only proper for the women to keep within the sphere of the division and not try to reach men workers.

But the approach, Miss Weinstock found, was just about the same for women as for men in industry—wages, tariff, unemployment, child labor. The record of the Hoover Administration on these issues was the basis of Miss Weinstock's appeal to women in the mills and factories. She outlined it briefly and clearly.

Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division, chuckled when she opened a letter from one of the state committee headquarters and found an order for 100,000 of these leaflets. Would she please make one small change in the printing of them, the local people asked. They would like to have the title a little altered. Would she make it "Men and Women Who Work" instead of just "Women Who Work"? Mrs. Yost was delighted to send through the request to the printer.

Small and quiet, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from $2. Double from $3.

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SHADES

LINOLEUMS

M.I.T. Starts New Operating Plan

Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened today with a new administrative plan designed to assure a well-rounded education. The institute is subdivided into the schools of natural science, engineering, and architecture and into the divisions of humanities and of industrial cooperation.

The three schools include those departments of study in which degrees are awarded; the division of humanities aims at imparting the supplement of cultural and academic qualities to the technical training and the division of industrial cooperation is directed toward effective alliance between the technician and the industrial world.

Under the plan an administrative council will meet weekly to maintain close supervision over the development of the scheme.

TALC IMPORT GAIN FOR 1932 REPORTED

Talc, used in the manufacture of paints, cement, rubber, paper, textiles, lubricants and other products—the same that demure misses put on powder puffs—is imported at Boston in quantities from overseas and is mined in Canada, where 12,000 tons were produced last year.

Government figures show total imports into the country in July amounted to 4,162,845 pounds, compared with 3,896,639 pounds for the same month a year ago. Officials of the Canadian National Railways say that most of the talc mined in Canada comes from near Madoc, Ontario, and that soapstone, "similar enough to be practically a first cousin," is mined in Quebec. A shipment of 230 bags of Italian talc is being discharged at Boston today from the steamer Exarch.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR GROUP ELECTS

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. John L. Barry of Manchester was reëlected for a fifteenth term yesterday as president of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. Mr. S. W. Green of Concord was reëlected secretary-treasurer for his seventh term.

The federation passed resolutions opposing the manufacturers sales tax, calling for a 90 per cent reduction in immigration, excepting Canada, and independence for the Philippines.

GEORGES BANK TRACED NEARLY TO NOVA SCOTIA

Office of Coast and Geodetic Survey Completes Long Work

Tracking of Georges' Bank to the eastward of Cape Cod and extending nearly to Nova Scotia, one of the most important operations of its kind in recent years, has just been completed after three years' work, it was announced today by Lieut. K. T. Adams in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Four vessels that have been engaged in this work, the Oceanographer, the Hydrographer, the Lydonia and the Gilbert are completing the last three weeks of the operating season and extending the survey to the southwest and northwest of the positions originally intended, and in the vicinity of the Grace Round Shoal, Lieutenant Adams said.

Following the close of the season about the middle of October, these boats are to go South, probably to Norfolk, for assignments to other work. During the fiscal year ending June 30, the survey parties on Georges' Bank attained 70,810 soundings along the line totaling a distance of 9055 miles and distributed over an area of 4123 square miles.

During the three-year survey, which has been performed during the summer months, several large submarine valleys indenting the southern edge of the bank have been discovered and charted, Lieutenant Adams said. Information on shoals already known was developed for benefit of mariners and new ones were discovered and charted, he said, in the general path of the North Atlantic route between New York and European ports.

Knowledge of submarine characteristics of this type prove of inestimable value in assisting the mariner to determine his position in thick weather so prevalent in this region, Lieutenant Adams explained, most vessels now using the sydhometer in taking soundings which by aid of charts disclose the position of the vessel at the time.

Charting operations on Georges, Lieutenant Adams said, are of primary importance to the protection of water-borne commerce, but the data obtained are of considerable importance to the fishing industry and from the data a special chart has been made for use of fishermen along the Banks.

Successful use of the radio and acoustic ranging methods make possible great progress in this survey despite inherent difficulties encountered in surveying such an off-shore area, Lieutenant Adams said. By these methods, the positions of the surveying vessels are determined at frequent intervals along a sounding line by exploding a bomb in the water and measuring the time taken for the sound to travel through water to two station ships anchored at buoys, the positions of which previously have been determined. This sound travels to the station ship via water and the time of its arrival is automatically flashed to the survey ship by radio. By knowing the distances, the position of the mobile survey vessels readily is determined, Lieutenant Adams pointed out.

A Campaign Song

"HERBERT HOOVER"

Words and Music

Postpaid 10c a copy, 12 copies $1, 500 copies $25. Send check, money order or coin, not stamps.

J. B. WATERFIELD

South Main Street, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

Oscar W. Richards, Resident Manager

Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $3 to $5 per day — WEEKLY from $18.00

DOUBLE ROOMS from $4 to $6 per day — WEEKLY from $24.00

Tailored Raconet Curtains

With the Lustre of Rayon and the Durability of Cotton

$1.10 pair

The $2.50 grade

For the smartly tailored window we can suggest nothing newer or more distinctive than RACONET . . . a clear filet-marquisette weave . . . a fabric that really flatters a window and lends itself to fine tailoring . . . three-inch side and sill hems . . . felled for perfect line . . . all headed with rod-slip ready to hang.

In Sun-Beige Color

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled

WANAMAKER'S THIRD FLOOR SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York.

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

Waldorf

TO-NIGHT'S EVENING Special

Spanish Pot Roast, Baked Lima Beans, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter 25¢

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

TO-MORROW'S NOON Special

Roast Sirloin of Beef, Brown Gravy, String Beans, Potato, Rolls and Butter 30¢

M-O-R-E FOR YOUR MONEY

It will be appreciated if you will ask for

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PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese

"3 W's" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich

"JUS-T-NUF" "DEE-LITE-FUL"

"PLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"

Assortment #1 Sandwiches

DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH

Quality is our motto

PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Mabel Oberst, Youngstown, Ohio.
Susan Fuzzell, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Frederica K. Hohly, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Belle E. Powler, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Jane G. Monsarret, Paris, France.
Mrs. Nettie B. Buckley, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Grace M. Deer, Catskill, N. Y.
Miss Abbie M. Clark, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Jessie D. Stockford, Larchmont, N. Y.
Clark C. Stockford, Larchmont, N. Y.
Miss Hannah M. Wright, Bangor, Maine.
George Schmitt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura I. Schmitt, New York, N. Y.
Richard P. Verrall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Verrall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. R. Temperli, Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Florence A. Raseve, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Celia K. Loomis, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Almira F. Lovell, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude French, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Gertrude Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. D. W. Nical, Jersey City, N. J.
William A. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.
John T. Kessler, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Clarence E. Melvin, Milford, Dela.
C. F. Concannon, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. B. N. Toft, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Luella E. Dykeman, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Nina A. Cottle, Boston, Mass.
Walter J. Hinkleman, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Fred J. Becker, Oneonta, N. Y.
Fred J. Becker, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. William H. Garland, New York, N. Y.
William H. Garland, New York, N. Y.
Miss Amber Herrick, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. A. Neumann, Tampa, Fla.
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SUNDAY

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Miss Millicent Tudor, Montreal, Can.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Shining Dollar

By C. S. COCKS

"I MUST get away from this place and these people," the shining dollar declared as she looked about in the small purse where she had just been placed. "This purse has been well made, and the material is of the best, but just see how worn it is."

She drew far back into her own corner. She was proud because she still had her new glitter, because her little knot of curls were as trim as if they had just come from the hairdresser. Her thirteen stars with their six points each stood out clearer and sharp. The Liberty Motto on her headband looked newly engraved, the full stalks of wheat beneath it freshly harvested.

She looked down her thin nose at her companions. "Just see that old quarter. Why, I am worth as much as four of those. And those thin dimes! It would take ten of those to equal my value. The nickels and pennies do not have ridges on their edges, because they are made of such valueless material that nobody would take the trouble to shave any of it off."

"How dull and uninteresting life is," she added, sighing, "But those coins are talking; I guess I'll just see what they can have to talk about."

"I thought I was so tired," a penny said. "I had been carried about all day in grubby little hands. Then a small boy with such bright eyes had me and ran off to the store to buy himself a square of his favorite fudge. A tiny girl stood outside with her little nose pressed against the window, watching him wistfully. 'No,' the boy said to the grocery lady, 'you had better give me two of those caramels instead.' When he gave one to the little girl, they were both so happy that it made me glad, too. I felt I had given some service to the world."

The shining dollar opened her eyes in surprise. Imagine getting joy from hot hands and sticky faces!

Nickel's Great Ambition

A nickel spoke: "Such a gay, sweet little girl took me to Sunday School. There I met other nickels and dimes that had been across the ocean. One had seen a thin little Chinese mother who stood hugging her tiny baby to her and looking out over the flooded fields where once her home had stood. This coin helped bring food to her. Another helped take supplies and knowledge to ignorant and unhappy natives of India. How they made me long to give such wonderful service to the world!"

"What a strange ambition!" thought the shining dollar. "Think how soiled they would get and how it would hurt them to see such trouble! And yet they seem strangely satisfied with such a life." She began to feel restless.

A dime spoke: "I went with many others to a party where kindly people gave us to tired, thin people who fairly glowed to have us. They bought warm clothes and food and fuel. We gave service at home."

The shining dollar felt lonely. As she looked about her, she saw for the first time a dull gold coin. Here was someone with whom she could talk, a coin of her own class. The gold piece spoke.

"How bright and lovely you are, although your date says you were made in 1879. What interesting experiences you must have had, and what service you must have given."

"I had never thought that life was meant to be interesting to a coin," the dollar replied. "After I left the mint, I remained for years in a tin box with many other dollars. Sometimes a man would take us out in the lamplight and pour us back and forth through greedy hands."

The gold coin shuddered as if she knew what the dollar had experienced. "That miser had not learned that the possession of money alone brings no happiness."

"What is this service about which these coins talk?" the dollar asked.

What Is "Valuable"?

"Why, no matter what amount is stamped upon you, no matter what the material of which you are made, you have no real value in the world until you have served some useful purpose. That is service, and men and coins alike are only as valuable as the service which they render to their fellowmen."

"Well, after a time," the dollar went on, "we were taken away by some young people who spent us quickly and eagerly for cars and jewels and pleasure. And yet these people did not enjoy us as those coins say their owners enjoyed them."

"The young people had not learned that money spent entirely on self brings no real happiness," the gold piece explained. "Sharing pleasure doubles its worth."

"You are in a different sort of place now, though, I know; for I have been here often, but never for long. This owner will send you out to buy milk for hungry babies or to pay rent on Mrs. Smith's tiny flat. Perhaps you will take Mrs. Hale and her little girl on a summer vacation away from the crowded city. You may even go abroad to China or Japan or India. But in some way you will be a missionary dollar; you will give service to the world."

"You will lose your shining newness! For you will travel in worn purses and rough hands. You will mingle with every sort of person. Soon you will be worn so smooth that your date will no longer be visible, but how busy and useful you will be!"

Just then a bright light entered the purse. "Now is your chance to escape while the purse is open, if you want to," the gold piece whispered. "If you wish to stay bright and gleaming, just roll out and hide there in a crack. There you may stay new for years. I warn you; you will be busy if you remain."

The shining dollar started to roll toward the opening. She looked about her. "Your value is measured by the service you render," she murmured thoughtfully. "All these years I have been worthless. Those other coins may be thin and worn, but they do have a sheen about them. I am shiny on the surface; but their eyes glow with a light from within. They seem soft and contented, mellow."

She settled back into her corner. "I don't want to leave," she smiled at the gold coin.

Make Your Own Mill

HOW would you like to possess your own mill, complete with a granary, and sacks of real flour? This may sound a rather ambitious suggestion, but for the boy or girl who has both patience and skill, the toy is quite possible to make.

You will need a stock of stiff cardboard, but not so stiff that it will not bend easily, also two large shallow wooden boxes joined together to form the plot of ground on which to stand the windmill. Paint the boxes green, and line the bottom with a layer of cork about a quarter of an inch thick. Grass seed can be sown on this, and it can be lifted out easily and kept moist while the grass is growing. In about three weeks the plot of grass land will be ready.

Meanwhile make your mill. First of all take a large sheet of the cardboard, cut as in Fig. 1. Then mark the center line, down and across, very faintly with a pencil. The size of the mill depends, of course, on the size of the grass plot, but otherwise it can be made as small or as large as you like. Using the pencil line as a guide, mark out your upper central window, middle windows and the door. Cut out the cardboard windows and paste behind them, to the required shape, a strip of celluloid paper to look like glass. If you cannot buy any of this, ordinary leaf gelatine will do just as well. Leave the door as it stands until later.

Brown and Green Paint

Now you will need some brown and green paint. Paint the entire surface of the mill brown, with the exception of a narrow band round the windows and the door, which should be painted green to form a contrast. When the cardboard seems quite dry, curve it round gently, until it looks like a megaphone, narrower at the top than at the bottom. Overlap the edges at the back, and fix them together by means of small strong clips.

For the rounded roof, you must measure the top of the mill across with a compass, and using this measurement as the diameter, mark out a circle in the cardboard. Paint this brown as well, and when dry, pinch it gently until it clips easily onto the rounded wall of the mill.

All that remains to complete this jolly little miller's home is a set of sails. Cut out four pieces of cardboard as in Fig. 2, and remove the cardboard center, leaving a narrow band round the edges. Replace the center with leaf gelatine, or the celluloid paper. This helps to make the sails light. After they have been painted green or brown they will be ready to be fixed into position.

Setting the Sails

Bore a small hole just over the top window, a quarter of an inch below the roof, and right through to the other side. Then take a narrow stick of wood, paint it brown, and push it through the holes so that it protrudes half an inch at either side. Place the four sails one above the other and punch out a small hole at the base of each. Now arrange them on the end of the stick, and holding them carefully, fix them into position by means of a dab of sealing wax, before and behind.

The windmill is now finished except for the door, which must be cut along three sides—the top, left and bottom—so that it opens. Decorate it with a tiny handle and knocker of red sealing wax.

If the ground is large enough, a storehouse can be built alongside by means of two small wooden boxes joined together, with a roof that takes on and off. Loose grain can be stored in one, and small sacks of milled flour in the other. Make the sacks of coarse linen, or sacking, fill them with flour, oats and wheat, and group them in the barn. If you possess a toy horse and cart, with which to carry your goods to and from the mill, it will greatly add to its attractiveness; also small sheaves of wheat grouped among the grass add yet another touch of realism.

This homemade toy will give many hours of fun and pleasure.

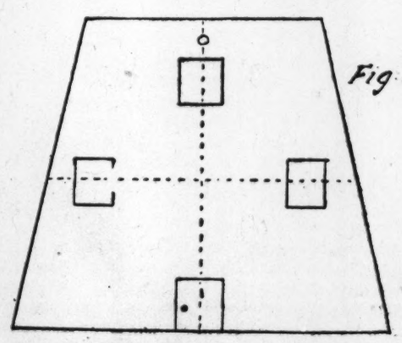


Fig. 1.

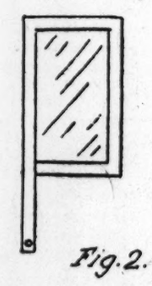
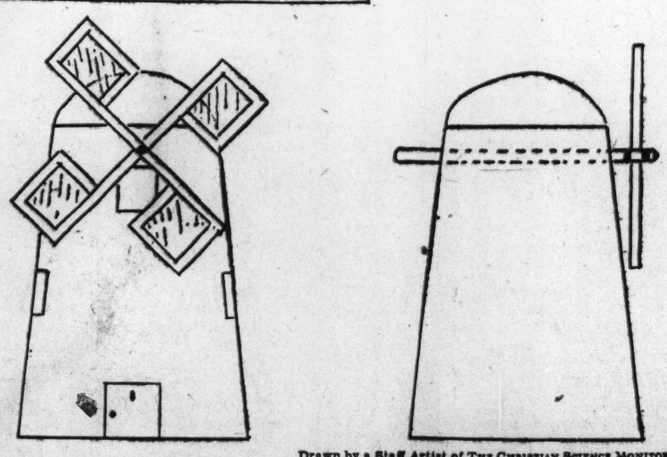


Fig. 2.



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Fig. 1 Shows the Exterior of the Mill in Cardboard; Fig. 2 Shows One of the Sails. Below Is the Completed Mill and a Side View, Which Shows How the Stick Is Inserted and the Sails Fixed With Sealing Wax.

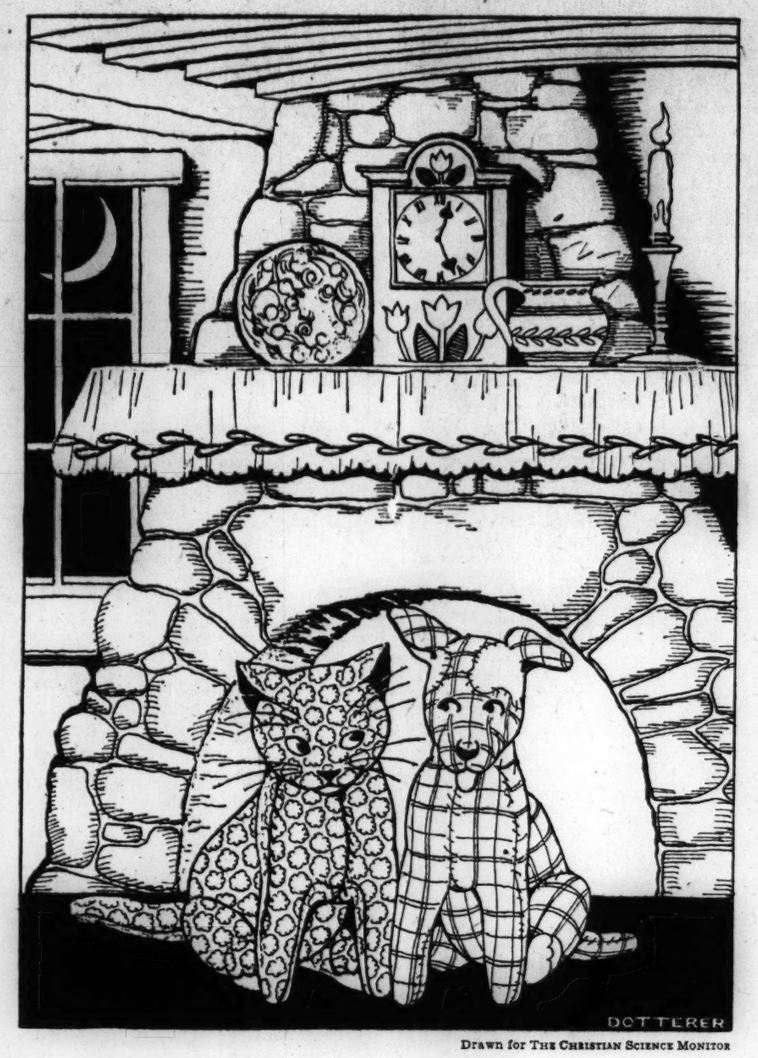
Match Puzzle

Take 11 matches, turn them into nine, add three more and hey presto! you will find to your astonishment you have none.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Cities of Japan" puzzle published last Monday.

Yokosuka, Osaka, Kokura, Okayama, Hiroshima, Akita, Matsuyama, Asahika.



DOTTERER

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Their Vigil

"It's long past our bedtime,"
Said Ginger to Tim.
"You 'meow' for young master
And I'll 'wow' for him."

Tim "meowed" and he "meowed,"
Ginger "wowed" long and deep,
But young Henry William
Just turned in his sleep.

"He's forgotten about us,"
Sighed Ginger to Tim;
"Let's sit here together
And talk about him."

A. B. D.

All About the Wood Duck

By BERYL KAUTZ

DO YOU know that our Wood Duck is the most beautiful duck in America? In fact, there's only one other duck that rivals him in beauty and that is his cousin, the Mandarin Duck that lives in China. No doubt you have seen this cousin in parks and in zoos.

It is very hard to tell you exactly the kind of a suit that Mr. Wood Duck wears because it is made up of so many patches and colors. It is indeed a coat of many colors. The back is a lovely brown, the wings are velvety black and purple with artistic white markings on them. The tail is dark.

The breast is rich chestnut, the throat is white and the sides are buffy. The top of the head is bright green and the beautiful feathers that adorn his head hang gracefully down the back of his neck and contain all the colors of the rainbow. He is one of nature's most beautiful creatures and artists love to paint him.

Mrs. Wood Duck's Neat Outfit

Mrs. Wood Duck is not so brilliantly colored. She is a quiet little lady neatly dressed in a plain brown outfit, somewhat striped with white on her breast and sides. Her cap is black and gray. Her eyes are surrounded by large white rings which make her look as though she were wearing big rimmed spectacles.

Wood Ducks like to live around pounds, lakes and streams that are surrounded by shady woods. In such places they aren't so apt to be seen and disturbed by people passing. There's another reason, too, why these birds love trees. Can you imagine a duck building its nest high up in a tree? Think of a duck making a home thirty or forty feet from the ground and sometimes fifty!

Nearly all ducks build their nests on the ground around the water's edge. But Mr. and Mrs. Wood Duck prefer to nest high up in the tree. They search for old cavities and there the mother bird lays from ten to fifteen creamy white eggs. But first she plucks feathers from her breast and lines the nest with them, making a soft and cozy bed for the eggs. She is indeed a very thoughtful mother for she carefully covers the eggs over with feathers, so that they will keep warm while she is away. Think how cozy her babies must be when they first hatch in this lovely feather bed.

A Problem for the Baby Ducks

But baby ducks get up and run around and go right to the water and swim as soon as they are born! What about these tiny little fluffy fluffs way up in the tree forty or fifty feet in the air? Do they have to stay up there until they are ready to fly?

No, Mother Wood Duck takes care of that. How do you suppose she gets them down? People who have watched these ducks say she carries them to the ground one by one in her bill. She must know just how to get hold of them without hurting them. Sometimes if the nest is built in a tree overhanging the water, they say the little fellows simply push out of the nest and fall down one by one into the water.

I think it would be lots of fun to see the parents carry their babies to the ground and then lead them away to water, don't you? This is a sight that is only seen by a very few people. Only persons who study birds with great patience and stay out of doors with them a great deal can ever see such a show.

After the babies reach the water, they are like any other ducklings. When there is danger, they scoot away and hide behind the grasses and I defy you to find one of these little fellows when he is once hidden. When danger is near, the parents usually see that the babies are well hidden, and then they fly away.

But, I have heard it said that if sudden danger comes upon them before the infants have a chance to hide, the parents will not leave, but will stay around close and try in every way to attract the attention of the intruder. Sometimes they pretend to be lame and fly in the opposite directions from where the ducklings are in order that the intruder may follow them and let the youngsters alone.

Father Wood Duck Changes His Suit

Later in the season from about June to September, this beautiful father bird is not to be seen anywhere. This is because he is changing his suit. He is now losing all the beautiful feathers and is putting on a dress exactly like Mrs. Wood Duck's. He wears this coat until about September, then he again takes on his elegant outfit. All fathers ducks put on a dull suit during these three months, perhaps for the protection of their young while they are growing up, since they are with them a great deal of the time.

After you have read about this bird, I can hear you ask these questions. Where can we find this beautiful and very interesting bird and why don't we ever see him? I am really sad to tell you that the Wood Duck is becoming very, very scarce and if we don't give it the best of protection, it may entirely disappear from our country. Because it is highly colored, it is easily seen and killed by the careless hunter. Its nest isn't so well hidden as that of many other birds and it is easily found and destroyed.

These birds are now well protected by law. Nobody at any time during the year is allowed to kill one of them. However, they are often killed by many people who do not know them from other ducks and who do know that they should not be killed. I hope that every child who reads this article will do all they can now, and when they grow up, to save this lovely bird—America's most beautiful duck.

Memory Marching

In the center of the room is placed a table, and while one group of memory is waiting in another room, the first group selects 10 objects such as a pin, an apple, a bottle, a bell, a thimble, a pencil, a crayon, a book, and a flower, and puts them at different places on the table.

The players from the other room are told by the scorekeeper to march around the table and remember what is on it. The marchers must keep moving, even though it be very slowly, and may march only once around the table. As they pass the scorekeeper to go into the room from which they came, he asks each to write down what they saw on the table.

The first group now changes rooms with the second group, which selects 10 different objects for the first group to march around and remember. The scorekeeper adds the number of correct objects each group remembered and the group with the highest number of correct counts is the winner—From "101 "Games for Boys and Girls," by Maude Day Baltzell.

Mail Bag

Cuffley, Sask., Canada

Dear Editor:

I have read The Christian Science Monitor for quite a while and find it very interesting, specially the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and am in Grade 6 in Elmhurst School, which is in the country. Last week we had a week's holiday. I will tell you about it.

On Sunday I went to the lake with two other families which are our neighbors. We children had great fun in the water. I went in twice and each time I stayed in for about one or two hours.

On Monday I helped my mother. I turned eleven loads of wash and cleaned the cellar and scrubbed the floor; then I went to my uncle's to get some milk.

On Tuesday I helped my father pick rocks. On Wednesday I picked huckleberries and again on Thursday with my mother.

Friday was my 12th birthday. That morning I stooked two acres of green feed and at noon my brother and I went to my uncle's. On Saturday we all went to pick blueberries.

I am interested in collecting stamps and will trade stamps with anybody. I should like some from Africa and all over. I hope I can make many friends through the Mail Bag. Victor H.

[That was certainly a very busy holiday, Victor!—Ed.]

Cuffley, Sask, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am going to tell you of a sleigh ride I had last winter. My uncle was selling fish and my auntie asked me to come home with her and stay for the night. The next morning we got ready to go home. The horse we were going to drive was only a colt. She was not broken in very well and we a lot of trouble to get her into the shafts. At last we started and for a while everything went well till we came to the edge of a field where there was a snowdrift about four feet high. We went over it but came so near tipping over that my heart was in my mouth.

It was thick woods from there on and for a while we had a good road; then we came to a drift almost as high as the other. The horse stopped and would not go on. At last we unhitched her and tied her to a tree, and then started out walking. I carried one of the children for a quarter of a mile. We arrived home safely but we were both very tired.

I hope to get many corries from all over the Empire. I can only write in English. Grace H.

De Kalb, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like very much to be a member of the Mail Bag. I read it every time it is published in the Monitor and think it is very interesting.

We live in De Kalb, where barbed wire was first made in 1867 by Joseph Glidden, who came here with all his belongings in an oxcart. As timber for fencing was expensive, he began to study how to put barbs on smooth wire. His only tools were an old coffee mill and a grindstone, and it took several years to perfect it, but later he built a large plant here.

I should like to receive letters from girls near my age (11). Delloca E.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

After a Long Summer at the Lake

THE little girl from next door has just returned to Middlebrook after a long summer at the lake. She has returned with a rich brown tan (broken only by a negligible band of white around the middle), an abandoned wasp's nest, two pine cones and certain theories of natural history which are worth examining.

Having greeted her old friends, the goldfish, and after a touching reunion with Hannibal, the ancient tortoise, who doesn't like to be touched and promptly decided to take up residence in the mud for the winter—having settled herself again at Middlebrook, the little girl from next door came over here with her pine cones, her wasp's nest and her theories of natural history and made herself comfortable. That is to say, she stood on her head in my armchair, with her legs up the back and her head dangling over the edge, to tell me about life in the big woods. It is in this restful attitude that she communicates to me all the private secrets of the neighborhood which she knows, and a good many which she doesn't.

Well, up at the lake, she tells me, life is a simple and somewhat primitive business, even compared with life at Middlebrook, which I had always thought simple and primitive enough for anyone. Up at the lake, it seems, they sleep in a tent in those big woods, where it is twilight even at high noon and there is a lush smell of green growth in the air and the wind never stops whispering up in the restless tree tops. They sleep in a tent there and at night it is dark and cool and wuzzly (which I take to be very dark and cool indeed) and the wind often scolds aloud and grumbles at the tall cedars, much like Farmer Pudbury, when it rains on his new hay.

But every day, as the sun comes up from behind the hill, a jolly messenger of morning arrives in the little tent under the great trees. As the sun comes up a big gray squirrel (a squirrel, you know, is something like a cat, but not quite because his tail is wider though not so long and he makes more noise with his mouth) hops down out of the trees and into the tent with a cheerful greeting, "Ticka, ticka, ticka," says the gray squirrel and twiddles his nose in the most friendly fashion, then whistles thoughtfully under his breath.

To the little girl from next door the gray squirrel has evidently imparted many confidences of a domestic character. You can learn to understand the language of gray squirrels if you lie still awfully hard and listen carefully. "There are three baby squirrels in my hollow tree down by the lake," the gray squirrel says, "and they are getting so big now there is hardly room for them. And if any more baby squirrels come, I guess we'll have to go get another tree or something. And I have to work all day to bring home little pine cones for those babies, because they eat so much and put some away, too, for the winter when there's big white snow on the ground and lots of freezings and we have to snuggle down in our hollow tree, all deep and cozy. But next year, those little babies, they'll go out and gather their own pine cones and then I'll take a long holiday out in the sun," the gray squirrel says, whistling thoughtfully under his breath. And then he gives you a big brown nut all for yourself before he goes back to his hollow tree. Of course, it's only a pretend nut, you understand; but, as everyone knows, they are always the sweetest kind.

"Well, you know what is into our lake?" asked the little girl from next door, but unfortunately I had never explored this region. "Well, I'll tell you what is into our lake, but it's a secret. There is cat fishes into our lake, that's what."

But for the sake of strict accuracy, she informs me that they are not cat fishes, really and truly, but almost. That is to say, they have big whiskers and faces which distantly resemble that of Ah Lum, the old Chinaman who grows vegetables down in the swamp; but they haven't nice soft coats, like Fluffy, the Persian, and they can't even say "Mew." As cats, I gather, they are rather a failure, but they are quite satisfactory as fish.

Now, if you want to see the cat fish, you must go about it systematically. You must sneak into the kitchen, as quiet as a mouse, when your mummy has gone down to the hammock to read, and take a piece of bread out of the bread box. Then you go down to the wharf and drop little crumbs of bread into the water. Pretty soon, if you sit still hard enough, you will see a big cat fish coming up out of the mud, wabbling from side to side, with a pensive air, but not saying a word. His whiskers wiggle sideways, too, and he looks very fierce, as if he were annoyed about something. But he won't hurt you if you sit perfectly still as hard as you can.

"Then slowly, slowly, oh, so slowly and quietly, the cat fish comes up to the top of the water and opens his mouth so wide you can see right into it, and then he eats the bread all up and says: 'Oggle, oggle, oggle' just like that on the top of the water. Then we all jump up and clap our hands so loud that the cat fish turns right over with a somersault and flaps his tail on the water and goes down into the mud head first. But he'll come up again tomorrow if you give him some more bread crumbs."

But you'll never guess who lives in the big woods behind the tent. Wolves and panthers and lions and bears liye there and make big roarings and yowlings at night time, and you can't go out or they might eat you right straight up. But as they're only pretend lions and panthers and bears, we're not afraid. Except at night when they're roaring and yowling like everything. But they're not as alarming as the old owl.

There is also an old mother grouse in the big woods, and she is not a pretend grouse either. She has five little brown babies as soft and ruffly as anything, who walk behind their mother in single file. Every morning the mother grouse comes around to show off her babies, very early before anybody is up, and wakens the camp by saying: "Cluka, cluka, cluka" like Mr. Pudbury's hens, but louder. And the father of the little girl next door is reported by his daughter as stating that he cannot endure the peace of the wilderness much longer and must return to the city to enjoy an occasional quiet interval.

"We go swimming at our lake every day," says the little girl from next door, performing the breast stroke in my armchair. "We go swimming in our lake every day when we're up there. Do you know how we swim in our lake, when we're up there? Well, first we go into the water before we start to swim. Then we duck right down into it and get wet all over, because that is good for swimming. Then we lie right down where it's nice and sandy and put our hands on the bottom and crawl right along, kicking our feet as hard as we can with great big splashings. I crawl, Armand crawls, Bessie crawls, my dog Tim, he crawls and crawls, but Tim can't splash much because his back legs won't float like ours. Dogs are like that. Their legs won't float very well or something," she says with evident regret.

Then one night came thunder and lightning over the hills and down the lake, thunder which was louder even than Mr. Pudbury's horses trampling in the barn and lightning brighter than the electric torch which we use in the woods after dark. The little girl hid under the bed clothes, so the lightning couldn't find her. But when she peeked out—you'll agree this was unusual—a little lightning had come right into the tent and hit her on the heel. So she hid under the covers again and, when she peeked out again it was morning bright, and she discovered, to her considerable satisfaction, that it wasn't lightning on her heel after all, but only some pitch which she had picked up while walking barefoot in the woods.

I fear it is going to be pretty hard to settle down in the quiet of Middlebrook after the freedom of the big woods, among the jolly creatures who live beside the lake up there and the jollier ones who don't.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Pennells in Fontainebleau Forest

No such perfect afternoon had come to us since our departure from Calais; and one reason of its perfection was, that our pleasure in the loveliness of the place was so great, we cared little or not at all for names and famous sights. . . .

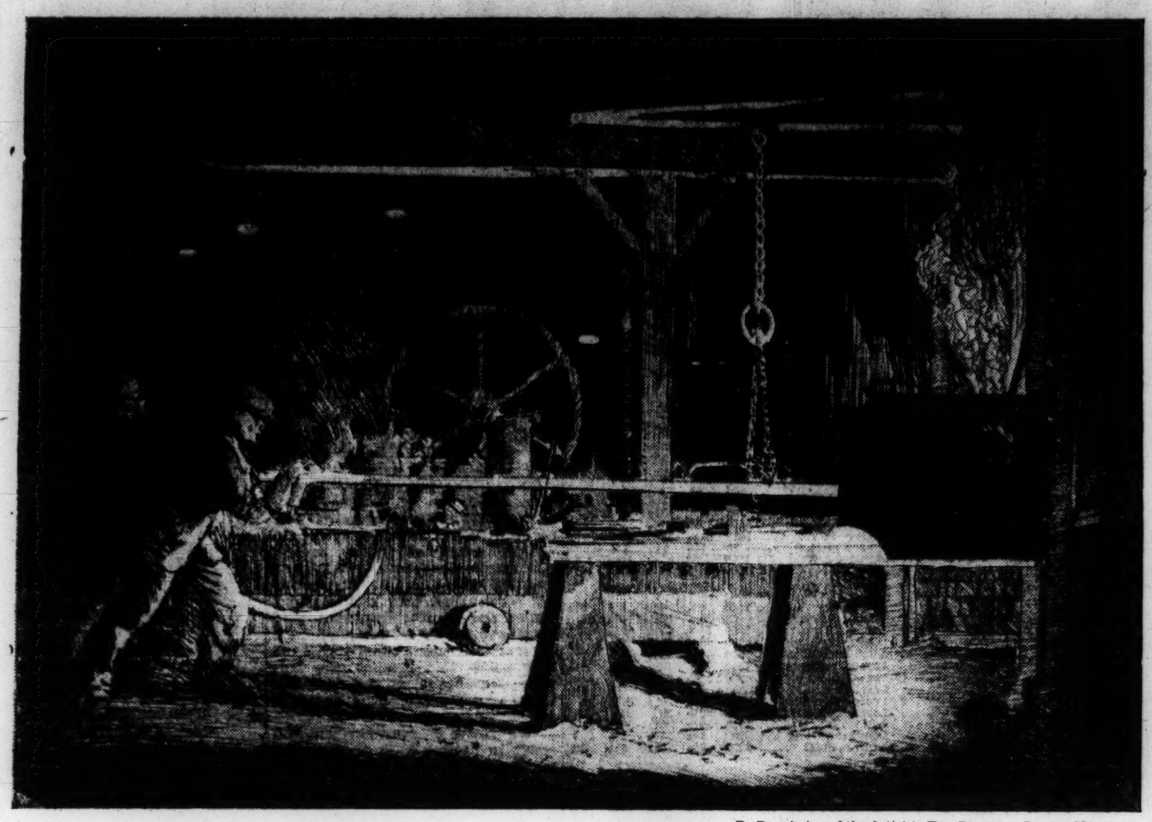
We rode for miles, and yet the only monotony was in the good road. Now, we passed great rocks, some gray and riven, moss and lichens clinging to them, and bushes and trees struggling from their crevices and growing on their summit; others bare and shadeless. Here, stretching from boulder to boulder, were deep beds of purple heather paled by the sun—the heather on which Millet used to love to lie and look up to the clouds and the blue sky; and there, feathered ferns, yellow and autumnal in the open spaces, green and fresh in the shade of rocks and trees, "made a luxurious couch more soft than sleep."—Now the way went through the very heart of a pine wood; pine needles instead of heather covered the ground, and even carpeted the road; a spicy fragrance, sweetest of all sweet forest scents, perfumed the air; the wind sighed softly through the topmost branches, and the tricycle wheeled without a sound over the brown carpet, on which shadows fell and the sun shone.

Then the pine scent changed to a rich earthy smell, and to the right the pines gave way to beeches, tall and slim, growing in groups of two or three together, with here and there grassy glades leading to dense thickets; on the left a close undergrowth, high enough to shut out the prospect, made a hedge-like border to the road. And then again, on either hand old moss-grown trees rose to a venerable height, their branches meeting overhead.

There is something in a forest, as in a cathedral, that makes one quiet. We rode for miles in silence. Then at last, in the green aisle, enthusiasm breaking all bounds—

"This is immense!" cried J——.

And so indeed it was, in more than the American sense.—JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL, in "Our Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy."



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One of the Reheating Furnaces in a Steel Mill: From an Etching by W. Thatcher Folsom

"When thou prayest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN his disciples asked him to teach them to pray, Jesus gave them that most perfect and potent of all prayers which we call the Lord's Prayer. According to the account given in Matthew, the Master, after admonishing his followers that they should not be as the hypocrites, praying aloud from the housetops and in the street corners that they might be heard of men, said, "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Through the better and more spiritual understanding of the Scriptures, made possible through Christian Science, we are today learning what wonderful things may be wrought in the closet of prayer while communing with the Father which seeth in secret.

Throughout the Bible we catch glorious glimpses of the power of prayer as it was understood by prophet and apostle, and by means of which, amid the moral darkness of their times, they were able to proclaim and preserve, in its purity, the knowledge of the one and only God. Was it not the prayer sent up from the secret place that led Enoch to walk with God? for the Bible says he "walked with God: and he was not; for God took him." Was it not prayer that enabled Moses to commune with God for forty days and nights on Mount Sinai, while under God's direction he formulated the code of the moral law? Did not the "still small voice" which came to Elijah on Mount Horeb reveal to him the way of immortality, that he should not taste death? From the narrow closet of the tomb was not the power of prayer demonstrated in the reappearing of Jesus after his crucifixion and burial? Did not Paul learn to pray to the Father "in secret" when, after receiving "the revelation of Jesus Christ," he spent some time in solitude before entering upon his vast missionary work of carrying the gospel to the Gentile world?

"When thou prayest, . . . pray to thy Father which is in secret," the Master is saying to each of us today, and through Christian Science the spiritual meaning of his words is opening to all the scientific method by means of which we may enter into the heart of prayer and find that blessed communion with the Father which brings the light and joy of spiritual understanding. On page 15 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy interprets the divine import of Jesus' words where she writes: "The closet typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love. Closed to error, it is open to Truth, and *vice versa*. The Father in secret is unseen to the physical senses, but He knows all things and rewards according to motives, not according to speech." And in the next paragraph she says, "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness;" and adds, "Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice."

Shutting the door of the senses shuts out the material aspect of things and enables thought to be purified and corrected through prayer. It excludes fear, doubt, envy, jealousy, pride, human will, and every form of limitation, denying their existence, until every sense of power apart from God, good, is seen as baseless. To the "Father which seeth in secret," we bring the first fruits of gratitude and unselfed love, and, with childlike faith, pray for more grace, wisdom, and obedience. We try to realize the spirit of forgiveness, and, if we have injured our fellow man in thought, word, or deed, we pray that we may have the willingness and the opportunity to restore that which would bring about a sense of fellowship and peace. We strive to realize the spiritual significance of the Lord's Prayer, and other admonitions calculated to elevate thought and heal sin and disease. We declare the allness of God, Life, Truth, and Love, and the nothingness of whatever is unlike God and His perfect reflection. We pray for all mankind, and for the reign of righteousness and peace on earth. We give specific consideration to any unsolved problem which seems to baffle our human understanding in order that right reasoning and communion with God may unfold the only legitimate solution.

Our unsatisfied desires and impoverished beliefs, our cares and troubles, quickly vanish in the presence of the Father which sees in secret and rewards openly. In this sanctuary of prayer we experience the great impulsions of spiritual growth—the correction of error, the acknowledgment of spiritual values, and the illumination which follows this sacred communion with the Father. Then are we ready to go forth and to obey the divine Principle, Love, without reservations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

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Boy and Autumn

From fields that lie in a glitter of golden stubble,
The crows rise heavy-winged.
A red sun hangs in the south, and summer dwindles
To a morning the mower dreamed.

Along worn hills the blossoms of purple shadow
Drift over yellow grass;
Your shadow blows like a flower before your turning
Through meadows whose harvest was

Hot fragrance of severed clover.
Lean boy, climbing
Mountainward, you are lost
Where steep brooks fade and a solitary cricket
Foretells a night of frost.

The bronze wild lily breaks, the moss is crumbled,
Trampled, the ant's slight tower:
Stung by a descending leaf, you stumble
Into the tranced gold hour.

FRANCES FROST.

Songs of the Isles

In a little west coast town overlooking the Firth of Clyde, the evening was mellowing to twilight. Across still waters the outline of the Argyllshire hills stood sharp and clear against a sky of gold, rugged shapes blending in one softly colored mass as dusk fell. Gulls cried on the shore and rooks called from the housetops. These and the sounds of distant traffic were all that stirred the quiet.

Suddenly the air was filled with a sweet plaintive blending of notes and words, gathered from little-known islands swept by Atlantic seas. The radio in the room in which we sat was broadcasting a program of Hebridean songs. The Celt must sing to everything he does, whether it be hushing a child, herding cattle, rowing a boat, or gathering seaware or cockles. All is put into lilts and snatches as spontaneous as the song of a bird or the prattle of a burn.

From Eriskay, Barra, Eigg and Skye were heard lullabies, herding songs, love lilts and rallying marches, the harp now rippling softly, now sounding a sudden stirring strain. The words were all in Gaelic and made a soft accompaniment to the music; and to those who understand the language they described a glowing picture of life in the unspoilt surroundings of mountains, green airidh (hill-pasture), peatmoss, wooded lochside and ever-changing seas.

From our windows, the firth shone like a dull sheet of silver. Argyllshire beyond was hazy with twilight. To the right, across the water, lay Kilcreggan low and green, her little houses beginning to light their lamps for the evening. The entrance to Loch Long and Loch Goil was dim and shadowy between the hills, Ardentinny no longer to be seen. Blairmore and Strone loomed dark against the western sky and in little Holy Loch a beacon winked its golden eye. The Cowal hills lay a black chain studded with jewels where Duncon and Hunter's Quay linked their lights above the shore.

Looking and listening at the same time, the music seemed to come not from the room behind but from some part of the scene before us, it was so much in keeping with hills, woods and water. From singers beside the ruby-red glow on the hillside, where the annual burning of the heather was taking place, from the little boat disappearing round the corner into the bay, from yonder brae where the sheepfold held its flock for the night, these songs were ringing and the voice in the room was but an echo, an echo which lingered in the mind long after the music had ceased.

Nature's Accord

How is't each bough a several music yields?
The lusty throstle, every nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their talk;
The chirping swallow call'd forth by the sun,
And crested lark doth his divisions run?
The yellow bees the air with murmur fill,
The finches carol, and the turtles bill,
Whose power is this? What God?

—BEN JONSON, "Poems."

Dolphins at Play

I don't suppose there is any more inspiring sight than a school of dolphins leaping around a ship. They are so unmistakably and thoroughly enjoying themselves, in their effortless rush and curving, easy leaps, that no one could help feeling that almost affectionate sympathy which is inspired by watching anything done superlatively well by someone who has tremendous fun in doing it.

Right under my feet these friendly creatures now frolicked, so close that the lift and fall of the ship, sometimes synchronizing with their motion, made me feel that I was riding one of the powerful curved backs that slid from water to air and back again so smoothly as to throw scarcely a drop of spray. The torpedo bodies, perfectly fashioned for just this, accurately held the appointed distance from the ship and seemed not to move a muscle. Only close scrutiny revealed the terrific power of almost imperceptible strokes of the broad tail flanges. — WILLIAM BEEBE, in "The Arcturus Adventure."

IT IS not a large steel mill, as such things are accounted. In Bethlehem or in Pittsburgh, it would constitute merely a minor unit of production. But in this smaller industrial city of Canton, in Ohio, it is impressive. And why not? Driving beside it, a car's speedometer measures its length as three-quarters of a mile. From within, as one drives, comes the clang of massive metal units beating and grinding upon other massive areas of metal, the whirring scream of great saws ripping through hot bars of steel, the grinding, crunching sounds of mills at work, some of them exerting pressures to be measured in millions of pounds. Three-quarters of a mile of this, and yet in the American industrial scheme it is accounted a small, almost a negligible unit of production.

Inside the structure a sense of vastness seizes one. The buildings, from their very length, seem low from the outside. But, within, the roof is high, unattainable, almost lost in a vaporous blue haze.

Here at the lower end, they are tapping an open hearth furnace. Tons of white hot metal are gushing from an opening on a gallery into a huge bucket on the dirt floor below. The smooth flow changes to something that even a layman can observe is different and little men rush close with steel bars, pounding and scraping the sides of the bucket. It is the slag, we are told. The men seem immersed in a pyrotechnic display of hot metal. Yet they work unharmed until the flow ceases.

On this side of the open hearths are the electric furnaces. Great cables, with huge pieces of timber lashed to them, thrash and slam themselves about: the timber is scarred and splintered. Without them the cables would scrape and grind their insulation off. The roaring and bellowing from the furnaces makes the spoken word practically inaudible. One becomes a lip reader instinctively. On through the structures we come to the mills—great oppressive rollers they are, which take the hot billets and roll them down, smaller and smaller, longer and longer. When they become, in this rolling process, too long to be handled conveniently by the machines, a hot saw is waiting to saw them to more convenient lengths.

During these processes, the metal cools. But this must not be. A difference in the temperature of the steel, as it is worked, makes for surprising differences in the texture and qualities of the resultant product. A reheating furnace is the solution. Here the cylinders or billets are brought to the specified temperature before going on to become wire, tubing or rods. The etching shows the lower end of one of these reheating furnaces. With the long, suspended tongs a workman reaches through the door of the furnace and extracts a unit. He drags it out onto a steel table, where mechanical steel hands grasp it and carry it away to further manipulations.

Pueblo Architecture

Pueblo architects built skyscrapers seven terraces tall. Not so high, you say, thinking of our latest steel frame construction. No; but those old, old skyscrapers seem taller when you recall that it was about sixty years ago, 1869 to be exact, that New York achieved its first seven-story building, and that it was looked upon by our grandfathers as a sensational experiment.

Architects who step back the upper stories of skyscrapers in a terraced effect are acclaimed as developing a modernistic style for tall buildings. The origin for the device is the ancient pyramid, but it is worth remembering, too, that Pueblo architects worked out the same system for their buildings. The Pueblos did it, not for better lighting nor to improve the skyline, but in order to leave ledges on which ladders could rest and to provide space before each dwelling for conducting domestic work. . . .

Just as the Athenians represented Greece at its best, so the Indians of Pueblo Bonito are the good spokesmen of the southwest culture. Their eight-hundred-room four-story pueblo was a masterpiece of primitive engineering. It is at least as old as 500 D., and it was abandoned probably about 1100 A. D. In the course of those centuries it went through four periods of building activity, and, strange to say, two distinct groups of similar and yet unrelated people worked as neighbors on the construction projects.

Addressing the National Academy of Sciences in 1927, Judd explained: "Those of the first group dwelt for several generations in their moon-shaped pueblo before the second group arrived, presumably by invitation, and introduced superior architectural and cultural practices that quickly won for Pueblo Bonito preëminence among all contemporaneous villages north of Mexico. All archæological evidence shows these two Indian peoples to have been entirely distinct and independent from each other. And yet they dwelt side by side and lived the same sort of life in the terraced town." . . .

Besides Pueblo Bonito, there were eleven other community structures in the shelter of Chaco Canyon. One of these, Chettro Ketl, was partially excavated a few years ago by the School of American Research. The skill of the Indian builders, the unexpectedly large size of many of the rooms, the carefully laid ceilings of logs covered with cedar slabs, then with cedar bark, and finally with hard-packed earth, all betoken the great interest the workmen took in their community. As Hewett, who directed the excavation, pointed out, these Indians were not like the slaves of Egypt, working under duress to build fine palaces for a royal master. They were building of their own volition better homes and stronger walls for the protection and comfort of their own families. —From "Magic Spades, the Romance of Archæology," by R. V. D. MAGOFFIN and EMILY C. DAVIS.

"ווען דו טהוסט תפלה"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

ווען זיינע תלמידים האבען אים גע-בעטען אז ער זאל זיי לערנען ווי אזוי צו בעטען (מתפלל צו זיין), האט יעזוס זיי געבעטען א תפלה, וואס איז די הע-כסט מעכטיגסטע פון אלע תפלות, און וואס ווערט אנגערופען דעם „הארים געבעט." לויט דעם ווערט בעשרייבונג פון מתיא, האט יעזוס, נאכדעם ווען ער האט פערוואגט זיינע תלמידים, אזוי ווי זאלען זיי זיך אויפפירען ווען זיי ווערען פארפאלגט, אויך אים אויסגעפרעגט ווי אזוי זיי זאלען בעטען. אין דיזן אפטער ווען זיי האבען אים פערבאהאלטען, האט ער זיי געלערנט דאס וואס מיר הייסען דעם „האר'ס פריער." אין דעם תפלה," און לוקע, ווערט אונז געזאגט אז ווען מיר בעטען זאלען מיר נישט זיין ווי די הויכלער, וואס האבען ליב צו בעטען אין שולען און אויף די גאסען, כדי זיי זאלען פון מענשען געזעהן ווערן. אבער ווען דו בעטסט, זאגט ער, זאל דיין קאמער ווען דו ביסט אליין, און נאכדעם ווען דו האסט דיין טיר צוגעמאכט, בעט צו דיין פאטער וואס איז אים פערבאר-גענען, אין דיין קאמער ווען דו ביסט אליין. אין דער בעשרייבונג פון דעם „הארים געבעט" ווערט דער ווארט „פארגעבען" איבערגעזעצט פון דעם גריכישען ווארט „אפיעמי," וואס מיינט אויך „אפלאזען," „אפשיקען," „אפלאזען פון חובות," „פארגעבען," „אפלאזען פון שולד." אין דעם ווארט איז אריין-גענומען דער באגריף פון אפלאזען פון שולד, ווי אויך פון פארגעבען פון זינד. אין דעם ווארט ווערט אויך אויסגעדריקט

REACTION IN MARKET AFTER EARLY BULGE

Prices Drop Sharply in Dull Trading—Tone at Close Weak

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—An early bulge in stocks today failed to attract new buying orders, and the market dropped rather sharply, although trading remained sluggish.

A fresh wave of selling splashed over the market in the late dealings, many leading shares sliding off 2 to 4 points. The closing tone was weak, and activity increased on the decline.

Losses of 4 or more points were experienced by Santa Fe, Lackawanna, American Telephone and Case.

United States Steel, Eastman, American Water Works and Allied Chemical were off 3 or more, while declines of more than 2 points occurred in United States Steel preferred, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Consolidated Gas.

Transactions totaled about 2,300,000 shares.

Electric Power Production

Wall Street market commentators scanned anew the industrial prospect for the coming week. Considerable attention was turned to the possibility of a further increase in electric power production figures. Last week, the gain was disappointingly small, due to the fact that a premature increase in consumption occurred this year in the Labor Day week rather than the following week. Some quarters felt that the next weekly figures in relation to 1931 volume should show a fairly sizable gain, representing in part a swing back to more normal bases for comparison with preceding years.

Interest also centered in the report of plans to sell 15,000,000 bushels of American wheat to China, particularly because of the effect that such a procedure might have on grain prices. The rise of commodity prices has lately flattened out, current indices showing a moderate recession. In order for security prices to go ahead, it was reasoned that new impetus must be given to the movement, preferably by concrete evidence of further broadening of business activity and by renewed buying of commodities.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market held to a fairly steady range today, although it was subject to uncertain periods, and inclined to hesitate on rallies.

Low-priced railroad loans moved upward in early trading, but later became somewhat reactionary when most bidders stepped aside. Some of the speculative utilities were rather soft and most industrials exhibited little interest in the proceedings.

Followers of the carriers were interested in the announcement from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission had amended its order concerning a further loan of $6,800,000 to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The commission originally had stipulated that 75 per cent of the holders of the 6 per cent notes, due Saturday, should signify their acceptance of 25 per cent in cash at maturity and agree to the extension of the remainder for three years.

Officials of the Nickel Plate, however, said holders of the notes were so scattered that it would be virtually impossible to obtain the required percentage of deposits before the first of the month. Under the circumstances the Interstate Commerce Commission agreed to withdraw its conditions and the road will receive the loan without the previously required consent of the majority of security holders.

Nickel Plate 6s advanced sharply but later relaxed moderately. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were in demand and issues of Illinois Central, Rock Island and several others were active.

International Telephone bonds sagged, along with those of Postal Telegraph, Columbia Gas and American & Foreign Power. United States Rubber 5s improved at one period, as did Paramount Publix 5½s, Armour & Co. 5½s and American Smelting 5s.

The foreign list was fairly steady. The Argentines continued to add to their recent gains. The Australians were in demand and some of the Japanese rallied.

The United States Government section was comparatively dull.

LEHMAN ASSETS GAIN

Among investment trusts that have had a substantial appreciation in assets as a result of the advance in securities is Lehman Corporation, whose breakup value stood at around $63.50 a share at the close Friday. This compares with a low of $47.30 June 27 and a high of $66.92 Sept 7. In the last 2½ months net asset value has risen $16 20 a share.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

St. Louis-San Francisco System reports August net loss $631,907 after charges, compared with net loss of $66,026 a year before; eight months' net loss $7,316,122 after charges, compared with net loss of $1,186,300 a year before.

Rapid Advance In Textile Industry

THE greatest gains of any of the major industries are shown by the textile establishments. Pay rolls have been steadily expanding as the number of employees has been increased and the working schedule lengthened.

In Pennsylvania there has been noticeable advance. At Phoenixville the Ajax Hosiery Mills announced a 20 per cent increase in salaries for all employees, due to a decided upturn in business, the advance representing the amount of the reduction a year ago. The 600 workers are now on a night and day shift. At Pottsville, Penna., the Tilt silk mill is again producing.

In the Scranton area 75 per cent of the textile mills are working extra time. At Putnam, Conn., the Perkins Strongman Corporation, manufacturer of cotton and silk novelties, resumes full time today, after a complete shutdown lasting seven months.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 26	Sept. 24
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1300	1⅛	1	1	1
9¼	1½	..	Abitibi pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
24½	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	1100	21	20	21	..
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	8⅜	7¼	7¼	8⅛
38⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	100	18	18	18	..
14	10½	..	Addressograph	100	11½	11½	11½	12
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	300	3½	3½	3½	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½
63½	38⅛	4½‡	Air Reduction	4100	61¾	57¾	58¼	61¾
3½	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	..
10⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	10	9⅛	9⅞	10
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6⅝	6¼	6½	7
80¼	42½	5‡	Allied Chem	1100	84½	79½	80½	83
19⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	12¾	10	10	12
2⅛	¼	..	Amal Leather	100	1	1	1	..
22¾	12	2	Amerada	1100	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
1½	1	..	Am Bank Note	400	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛	18
3¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..
17⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	14¾	14¾	14⅜	15⅜
73⅞	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	15100	58	53⅜	54	54⅜
4	2	..	Am Colortype	400	7⅛	7¼	7½	8¼
26⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	25	24	24½	25½
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	4100	12¼	⅛	10⅛	12
33	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow B	400	19	17¾	17¾	..
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	23½	21	21	22½
21½	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	18	14	14	14½
6½	1	..	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	..
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	1100	5	4¾	4¾	..
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	1400	9⅞	9	9	9¾
12	2½	..	Am International	1400	10½	8¾	8¾	10⅛
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
46⅝	19	7	Am Locomotive	100	35	35	35	35
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	30	27½	27	27½	26⅞
7¼	3	..	Am Pow & Lt	4100	13⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	41⅛	41	41	41⅝
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	..
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3700	10⅝	9¼	9¼	10½
18⅛	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	15⅞	13½	14⅛	15½
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6100	20¾	18	18⅛	21¼
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	11	10	10	11¼
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	400	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34¾
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	26⅜	26¾	26¾	27½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	19100	116⅜	111⅜	112⅜	116⅛
35	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	13	13	13	..
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4000	29⅜	25½	25¾	29
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	26	26	26	26¾
10	7⅜	..	Am Woolen	1400	8⅜	7⅜	8⅛	8¼
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	36	33⅞	33⅞	35¾
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	14⅛	12⅜	13	14½
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	14	14	14	..
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	100	95	95	95	..
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	46½	46⅛	46½	..
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1100	2¼	2	2	2⅛
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	11⅛	11	11	12
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	400	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10	9⅜	9½	9¾
35	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..
16½	6½	.50	Asso Oil	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3700	59¼	53⅝	54½	58¼
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	71	71	71	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	32½	32	32	34
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	2100	17½	17	17	17⅜
25½	7⅛	..	Atlas Powder	100	15½	15½	15½	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	12100	58	52¾	53	56⅛
17⅛	1¼	..	Austin Nichols	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7⅛	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	7	6⅛	6¼	6¾

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	9⅜	8⅛	8⅞	9⅛
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	25⅛	24¼	25	24½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	19½	17¼	17⅜	19¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	23¾	21¼	21¼	23
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	30	30	30	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
43½	16⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	18⅞	17½	17⅝	18
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	1200	8	7¼	8	7⅞
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	4400	15⅞	14	14⅜	15⅝
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	300	15¾	14½	14½	15
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	5100	25⅜	22⅜	22¾	25
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	50	49	50	49⅞
12¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	15½	14½	14½	16¼
1	¼	..	Booth Fisheries	100	½	½	½	..
43¼	20	2	Borden	2100	30¾	29⅛	29⅝	30⅞
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1200	12½	11¼	11¼	12¼
11¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1200	7½	6½	6½	7
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	23	21	21	23
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62¾
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	85	80½	80½	84½
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	2100	3⅛	2¾	2¾	3⅛
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	11½	10	10⅜	10⅞
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	3200	3⅞	3¼	3½	3¾
8	2⅞	..	Bullard	100	6	6	6	7
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7¾	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	11	10¼	10½	10⅝
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	400	8	7¼	7¼	7
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	900	20	17¾	19	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	44	44	44	45
5⅞	1¾	..	Butterick	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
24⅝	7	..	Byers	4100	20¾	17⅞	18¼	20¼

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	700	14¼	13	13¼	15½
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
3	⅝	1.20	Canada Dry	400	13	12⅝	12⅝	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	15000	18	16⅛	16⅝	17⅞
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	15100	59½	52½	54	58
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	600	62	62	62	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2800	11¾	10½	10½	11¾
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	2100	8¾	8½	8½	..
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	3100	18½	18	18	18¾
101	25	..	Central RR of NJ	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
6½	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	700	5	4⅜	5	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	8600	11¼	10¼	10¼	11
20½	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	8100	18⅜	16	16	18
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	18000	26½	24	24	26⅜
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	4800	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
15½	2½	..	Chi Gt W pf	6400	13½	12¼	13	13
4¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	8600	3⅜	3	3	3½
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8600	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	7800	11¾	9¾	9¾	10⅝
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	4100	5½	4¾	5½	5⅞
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	8900	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	10½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
21	5	1	Chrysler	20000	20⅝	17⅜	17¾	20¼
28½	11½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	13	12½	13	..
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	⅞
4½	1	..	City Stores A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	17¼	16¼	16¼	17
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	6100	11	10	10	10¾
90	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	1000	23	23	23	24½
20⅜	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	8400	18¼	16¾	16¾	18
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	300	75	75	75	74
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	10000	37	34½	36½	36⅞
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	13⅛	12½	12½	12⅝
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	6400	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	22	22	22	23
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2100	12¼	11	11½	11⅜
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	6100	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
69½	27½	6	Comwlth &S 6f	600	59½	59	59½	..
12¼	6½	..	Conde Nast Pub	1200	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅝
5⅝	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	800	7	6⅞	6	6½
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	9600	63¼	59⅝	60	62¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	500	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	8100	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛
11½	2⅞	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	1	1	1	1
8	2½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅛	6	6	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	1400	1⅛	1	1	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	1100	41½	41	41½	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	8500	33½	32	33	33
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	6100	19½	18⅝	19	19⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Cont Motors	8600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
9¾	2⅝	..	Cont Oil	5100	6¾	6½	6½	7
54⅞	24¾	3	Corn Products	6700	54⅜	52	52	53¼
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown ork & S	100	11	11	11	..
2	⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	200	23½	21⅞	21⅞	..
26¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	15	15	15	..
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	3000	34	33	33	34
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	2
3⅞	⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
35½	30	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	400	20½	19	19	21
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	20000	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
43¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3000	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	2000	6½	5½	5½	6
96½	32	6	Del & Hudson	8700	81	80¾	81	80¼
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lac & W	8400	43¾	38½	39	42⅞
72	54	6	Detroit Edison	400	90	90	90	..
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	2000	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅝
25	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	..
18½	11¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	2100	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
14⅜	5	.15	Douglas A	6200	17⅜	15	15⅜	17¼
23	5	..	Dresser A	100	11	11	11	..
59¾	22	2	Du Pont2de2Nem	9800	45½	40¼	41¼	44⅜
9	7	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	98½	98½	98½	98½

—E—

87⅞	37¼	3	Eastman Kodak	4700	59¾	55	55¼	58½
9½	3	.50	Easton Axle & Sp	900	8½	7½	8½	8⅝
33¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	6700	23½	19¾	20¼	23⅛
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3800	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
15⅞	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3400	12½	11¼	11⅜	12½
60	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	38⅛	36	36	..
55½	8½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2500	33	33	33	35
33¾	2⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	2700	27¼	27	27¼	26¼
34	8	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	32	32	32	..
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34½	34½	34½	..
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
..	..	5½‡	Enginrs PS½pf	200	45	45	45	..
17	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	13	13	13	..
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	700	10¼	9	9	10
15⅞	25½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	12½	12	12	12½
10½	4	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
2¼	2	..	Evans Products	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..

—F—

8¼	1½	..	Fairbanks pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	500	14¼	14	14	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	19¼	18⅞	18⅝	..
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T&R	400	13⅞	13	13	13⅞
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	59	58⅞	58⅝	58½
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	53	52	52	53
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	13¾	12	12	13¾
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	1300	20½	20	20	..
3⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	500	4¼	3¾	3¾	4¼
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	26	24½	25	25¾

—G—

3	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	2¾
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	70	13	12⅜	13	13
33⅝	9½	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	2700	20⅝	18¾	19	21½
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	11⅝	10½	10½	10⅞
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅞
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	20	20	20	20½
106	90	8	Gen Baking pf	30	104	104	104	..
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	500	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
26½	8¼	.40	Gen Electric	9600	20⅜	18½	18⅝	20
11⅞	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	400	30¾	30	30	31
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	1¾	1½	1½	1½
24¾	3	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	15	14¾	15	..
30	5¼	7	Gen G&E 7% pf	200	19½	19	19½	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
24⅝	7¾	1	Gen Motors	29700	19¼	17	17	17⅜
87¼	36¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	83	83	83	..
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
94	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	80	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	500	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	18⅜	17½	17½	19
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	400	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1400	20¼	18½	18½	20
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	66	66	66	65½
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	900	3½	2⅝	3	3
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	17	17	17	17
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	9	9	9	9
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¾	5½	5½	..
20⅞	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	300	19½	18	18	19¼
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	1900	8¾	7¾	8	8¾
23¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	200	24	24	24	24
20¾	8½	..	Goodyear	3600	24	21	21½	23⅞
69⅛	19⅜	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	56⅝	55⅜	55⅞	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 26	Sept. 24
36⅝	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	34½	22½	32½	24½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1600	3½	2¾	2¾	3¼
11⅝	2¾	..	Granby	1200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
30½	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	21¼	20½	20½	20½
28	8½	..	Great Nor pf	2800	19⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18½
13½	5	..	Great Nor Ore	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15¾	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	1400	12	11	11	..
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	900	19	18	18	18⅝

—H—

4¼	5½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	3	2¾	2¾	3
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	90	62½	62	62	62
3½	⅛	..	Hayes Body	300	2⅜	2¼	2½	2¾
29½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	300	27½	27¼	27½	28
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	800	63	60¼	61½	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	78
10⅜	3	..	Hollander	300	7⅜	7	7⅜	..
12½	7½	..	Holland Furnace	400	10⅜	9¼	9¾	10½
131¾	110	10b	Homestake M	100	125	125	125	127
4½	1	..	Haudaille Her B	300	3½	3½	3½	4
38¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	300	19	18½	18½	19¾
8⅝	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	400	4¼	4	4	..
87½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	500	11⅝	11	11⅝	..
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	1200	20½	20	20	..
11¾	2½	..	Hudson Motor	2600	8½	7¼	7⅜	8¼
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	700	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4¼

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill

STEEL TRADE'S TURNING POINT NEAR AT HAND

October Is Expected to Witness Marked Rise in All Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Though September has not been encouraging from the standpoint of the steel makers, hope still persists that October will show a more decided turning point for the better.

Though actual business improves slowly, the prospects for large steel tonnage projects are the most numerous for several months, most of these undertakings to be financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco is the largest and most active project, consuming as it will 100,000 tons of steel. New bridges are planned over the St. John's River in Florida, at New York, and over Chesapeake Bay. The Chicago Sanitary District will construct 25 to 30 sewage disposal plants, if a loan can be obtained.

The only cheerful barometer in August was the gain in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation. The last important barometer for August appeared Saturday in the form of statistics regarding foreign trade in steel. Exports declined sharply, while imports gained appreciably.

Raw Materials Active

Raw materials are still considerably more active than finished steel items. The American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company announced the purchase of 50,000 tons of pig iron, the largest deal of its kind in nearly two years. It also bought its 1933 requirements of copper, lumber and cast iron scrap. The effect of so large a purchase is expected to be a stimulation of business along those lines of raw materials.

The volume of structural steel sales is constant week after week, averaging 15,000 tons weekly.

The railroads continue disappointing as steel buyers and consumers. However, the Denver & Rio Grande will construct the Dotsero cut-off which will require rails, track supplies and about 1000 tons of structural steel.

The new water project in southern California will require a considerable number of industrial cars.

Automobile purchasing of steel is on only a moderate scale. The Buick Motor Co. recently released steel orders for the construction of 10,000 cars, while the Ford Motor Co. has been accepting moderate shipments against old contracts.

Chicago Trade Rises

The steel trade in the Chicago district has quickened considerably, with release on old contracts during a recent week having been the best in 11 weeks. The operating rate for the industry as a whole is 16 per cent of capacity, or a shade higher.

Undoubtedly pig iron enjoyed the most conspicuously good week of the year to date. At least three 5000-ton purchases were announced in the East. The Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., bought that amount of foundry iron; a like quantity of forge iron was bought in eastern Pennsylvania, while a basic iron consumer of Bridgeport took that quantity of imported iron.

Imports of foreign pig iron are on the increase as shown by the August statistics, which revealed 7198 tons coming in compared with 673 tons in July. September imports will doubtless prove to be even larger.

Further price recessions have taken place among the non-ferrous metals. Lead has been reduced $4 a ton and zinc has declined $5 a ton. Silver is hovering around the low point for several weeks at 27½c an ounce. Tin reached 24¾c. Copper is holding very firm and there is talk of further advances in prices before long.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING CO.

	1932	1931
August gross	$3,803,434	$5,568,669
Net oper inc	1,069,719	446,073
8 mos gross	34,385,043	48,052,936
Net oper inc	6,172,282	3,342,484

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$11,393,450	$16,636,700
Net op inc	504,548	2,574,768
8 mos gross	96,073,042	138,280,033
Net op inc	1,675,389	15,133,962

ERIE SYSTEM

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$6,061,794	$7,761,049
Net oper inc	576,929	857,469
8 mos gross	48,743,915	61,981,988
Net oper inc	4,699,274	7,528,898

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

	1932	1931
Aug. gross	$3,577,502	$4,977,016
Net op inc	485,486	1,054,757
Def af chgs	631,907	62,021
8 mos gross	28,173,307	39,661,300
Net op inc	1,612,878	7,066,434
Def af chgs	7,316,122	1,186,300

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
Aug gross	$962,219	$1,194,855
Net op inc	94,439	178,702
8 mos gross	6,559,266	8,306,991
Net op def	420,995	333,032

DIVIDENDS

Laclede Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 24.

International Printing Ink Corporation declared the regular quarterly diviend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

BANK OF SPAIN

MADRID, Sept. 26—Principal items in the weekly statement of condition of the Bank of Spain (in pesetas, 000 omitted) follow:

	Sept. 24	Sept. 17
Gold	2,257,000	2,256,900
Foreign bills	289,000	287,400
Discounts	2,840,900	2,855,900
Circulation	4,784,300	4,807,700
Bank rate	6½%	6½%

COTTON MARKET RISES

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—An early advance of approximately $1 a bale in cotton today met sufficient southern selling and realizing to cause partial reactions. Offerings were not heavy, however, and the market showed a generally steady undertone with active months ruling about 8 to 12 points net higher during the middle of the afternoon.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The large selection of greasy and scoured merinos offered at the wool auction today were readily sold to the home trade and Germany. Full current rates were obtained for all fine kinds. Of the 10,615 bales ogeredñ 8615 were sold.

WARREN SELLS FURNACES

Warren Foundry & Pipe Corporation has sold its two blast furnaces at Wharton, N. J., for $25,000 to Bethlehem Steel Corporation for scrap purposes. They have been idle nearly 10 years.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32½	32⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	26	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19⅞	18½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	63	63
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42¾	40
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78⅛	78⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	95	94⅜
Amer Sngar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	107
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅛	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅜	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93⅜	93½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	76½	76
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42	42
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78⅛	78⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72¼	72
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80¾	80¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84⅝	84½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67	65¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	43	40¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53	52¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72⅜	72⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92¾	92¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52⅜	52
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	60	59¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	93	93
Belding Hem 6s '36	84⅛	83⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89½	89½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75¼	75
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105⅜	105⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85¼
Bklyn-Man Gas 5s' 57	104	104
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77	77
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	58¼	58¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70	70
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	95	95
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95¼	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88½	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94⅞	94⅝
Can North 4½s '35	98⅜	98¼
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	70¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	85⅛	85⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	79	78½
Can Pacific 5s '44	91⅛	91⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	86	86
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	35¼	35¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	86¼	85½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	44	42½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	29¾	28¾
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75¾	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70¼	70¼
Cen Pacific Short L 4s '54	80	80
Ches Corp 5s '47	68¼	67
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	85½	85½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103⅞
Ches & O 4½s R	86⅞	86⅞
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	48	48
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54⅝	53⅝
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67	67
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33⅛	32
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	55½	55½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	33½	32⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	28½	27
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	38	38
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	79¾	79
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	33½	32½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47	46
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	33	30½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	54	53⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96	96
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70½	70½
Childs Co 5s '43	36	35½
Chile Copper 5s '47	48	47
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95½	94¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101	100½
Clevfi CC&StL gen 4s '93	77½	77½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	56	55⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	58¼	58
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	63	63
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	85½	85
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 pr	85⅛	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90½	90½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100⅞	99⅞
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	96
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	12⅛	12⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¼	105¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	28
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	86	86
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75¼	75¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35½	34
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86½	86
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95½	95½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89	89
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47⅜	47⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	24½	23
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29½	29½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	77	77
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	12¼	12¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	76⅛	76⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37½	36
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	52	51¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37½	35¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '4 1	56¼	56¼
Gal Hous H&end 5s '33	70⅛	70⅛
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98	97½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7	5
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	6	4
Goodrich 6s '45	56	55⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84¾	84½
Grand Ty Ry Can 6s '36	101	100⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	62½	62½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	65	65
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81¾	81
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	95	95
Houston Oil 5½s '40	60	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	43	42½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	57½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86⅜	86¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '53	53	53
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46½	45¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	52½	52
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80¼	80¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51⅞	49½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	44¾	44½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	11⅞	11
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	12	11
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59⅞	59⅞
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	53	53
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	25½	25⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45⅜	44¼
Int Paper 6s '55	18⅞	18⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42½	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43⅜	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51	46¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47⅛	46
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52½	52½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101½	101⅛
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101¼	101
Kan City Term 1st 5s '60	88⅛	88⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	88
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41	40⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	77	77
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	72¼	72¼
Leclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90⅞	90
Leclede Gas 5½s D	67	67
L'Autaro 6s '54	8½	8
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	47
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37	36½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
L&N uni 4s '40	87½	87½
Manhat Ry con 4½s '90	21⅜	21⅜
Marion Steam S 6s	43¾	43¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80½	80½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	97½
Metro Water 5½s '50	71	71
Midland of NJ 5s '40	55	55
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96¼	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s 61	84¾	84
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84¾	84¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50½	50½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	55	55
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	70	67⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62¾	62¾
Mo K & T wdi 5s A '67	48	48
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	24	22½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36¾	34¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	35⅜	34¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	34½	34½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	35¼	35
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	23¼	20¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	89
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	76	75⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90⅝	90⅛
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77 A	2	2
Nat Steel 5s	82	81
New Eng T&T 4½s B 61	102½	102½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88⅛	88
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	32½	32
N O T & M 5s B '54	34½	34½
N O T & M 5½s '54	38½	38½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	58	57¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57½	57½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63	62
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	74	73½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	24½	23
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	26½	28½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40	38
NY Edison 5s C	105⅜	105⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅜	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	48
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54¾	54½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	54½	54½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	71	71
Norf & W con 4s '96	85½	85½
North Am Co 5s '61	85⅛	84⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86¾	86¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61¾	61¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	63⅝	63½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	104¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5½s	63⅝	63⅝
Ore Short line gtd 5s '46	100	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	41½	41⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103
Pac Pub Ser 5s	98	97¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	25½	25½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	30½	30¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	31	30
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	34	32½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91½	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71	70¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98¼	97⅜
Penn Railroad gen 4½s 65	84⅞	84¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	86	86
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101½	100⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107½	107⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	85¾	85¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71½	71½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89⅞	89¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅞	94⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅛	102⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63¾	63½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	58½	58½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	46	46
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	62⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	37	38
Pressed Steel Car 5s 33	65	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94⅝	94¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Uur Oil 5½s '40	77¼	77¼
Radio Keith 6s ct ppd	80	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83⅜	83⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	79	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63	63
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	68¼	68
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	103½	103½
St Louis IM&C 4s R&G div '33	57½	57
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¾	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13⅞	13
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16½	16
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	48	47½
StP M&M con 6s '33	99¼	99¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	89	89
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	1	1
Seabd A L cv ct	5	5
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	3	3
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80	80
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32¼	32¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	71½	70½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	60¾	60
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81¾	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	60	58¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59½	59
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	71	70¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35½	35¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	40¾	40
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	45⅝	44
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	4	2½
Tenn Elec Power 6s 4'7	100¼	100
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97½	97½
Texas Corp 5s '44	91⅞	91⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	54	54
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53	53
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	54	54
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	101¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100⅞	100⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96¾
Union Oil Cal 5s rcts '44	85¾	85¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86½	86
US Rubber Co 5s '47	59½	59
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72⅜	72⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	37⅞	37⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	56	53
Va El Pow 5½s	100	100
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95⅜	95¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	9⅛
Walworth 6s '45	28	28
Warren Bros 6s '41	51	51
West Pa Pow 5s A '40	103⅞	103⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	61½	61½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62¾	62¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	40	38½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	68¼	68¼
Western Union 5s '57	66½	66½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Western Union 6½s '36	86	85
Western Union 5s '60	67	67
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	72½	72½
Wilkesbarre & E&east 1st 5s '42	30⅛	30⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	86½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	44¾
Youngstown Steel 5s A '78	69½	69½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69½	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep26	Last Sep24
3½s '47	101.14	101.13	101.14	101.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.23	102.22	102.23	102.21
4th 4¼s '38	103.22	103.19	103.21	103.19
US 3s '55	97.	97.	97.	96.31
US 3¼s '49	98.11	98.8	98.8	98.9
US 3¼s 43 June	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.28
US 3¾s '47	100.23	100.22	100.23	100.23
US 3¾s '56	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.18
US 4s '54	104.23	104.23	104.23	104.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	22	20½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90	90
Akershus 5s '63	66⅜	66⅜
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	90	90
Argentine Gov 5s '45	59	58½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	55	53
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	60¼	60⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	60¼	60⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	60	60
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	61	60½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	60⅛	60
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	60¼	60
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	60¼	60
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	60⅛	60⅛
Australia 4½s '56	75⅛	74½
Australia 5s '55	82½	82⅜
Australia 5s '57	83	82⅞
Austria (Gov 7s '57	48	48
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91	91
Austria Hydro 6½s	40	40
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¼	92⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48	48
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106¼	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39	39
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42¾	42½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51¼	51
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50⅞	50¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	47½	47½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16	16
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8	6⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8	8
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9	9
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	17⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	19¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60½	60½
Bremen 7s '35	56	55⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	71	70⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	49¾	49⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	35½	35
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	35½	34¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	51¾	51¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅛	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅞	86½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10⅜	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10½	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10¾	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10⅝	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	11
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38¾	38⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	38⅝	38⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	84	82
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	27⅛	27⅛
Costa Rica 7s '51	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44½	42⅜
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅞	12⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	81⅜	80
Denmark (King) 6s '42	95½	94¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	46¾	46¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	65	64
Dutch El 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99½	99½
Finland 5½s '58	61⅞	61⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65	65
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70½	70½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	102¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	38	36⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	55	55
German 7s '49	70	69¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52½	52⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48½	47⅞
Germ Cen g Bk 7s '50	57⅞	57⅞
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	43¼	43
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	50¼	50¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44⅛	44⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	47	45
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	49¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50½	49¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	51	51
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	95
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	54½	54
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64¼	64
Karstadt 6s '43	24½	24½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	21	20¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	16	15
Leipzig (ity) 7s '47	45	45
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	80½	80½
Meridionale El 7s '57	81¼	81¼
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	6	6
Mex 4s small A '10	4⅞	4⅞
Mex 4s small	4⅝	4½
Milan (City) 6½ '52	80	79½
Minas Geras 6½s '58	11½	11½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	11¾	11
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	23½	23⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	80	80
New South Wales 5s '58	80	79½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅜	105⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	43
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82½	81⅞

TURKEY PUSHES SCHOOL AFFAIRS IN HARD TIMES

Language Plans Include Own Tongue and Either French or English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA, Turk.—Despite the economic crisis and its consequent reduction in revenues and curtailed appropriations, the Turkish Grand Assembly has managed, not only to balance its budget for 1932, but also to provide for continued progress in education.

One important advance was provision for a new lycee in Angora to follow the came curriculum as that of the famous 50-year-old Galata Serai of Istanbul, alma mater of many officials of the present Government and center of advanced thought during the days of the Young Turk political activities toward the close of Abdul Hamid's reign.

The need for a new lycee arose from increased centralization of government affairs at Angora, with its train of rising population and demand for school facilities. At the close of last year there were more than 3000 students of all grades within the city proper and an additional 9000 in the villayet. Soon it became necessary for government employees to send their sons to Galata Serai.

This required mothers to live in Istanbul, while fathers carried on in the capital 300 miles away. When salaries were reduced and taxes increased the financial burden became intolerable. Obviously the only way of reuniting members of families and remedying the economic difficulty was to open a new Serai.

But it appears that the proposition is not to be realized without reviving the foreign language question. Until recently Galata Serai taught all important subjects in French; American and English schools in Turkey taught in English; and the French Lycee taught in French; but some months ago an ultra-nationalist sentiment caused the Minister of Public Instruction to issue regulations requiring all schools under foreign control to teach history and geography in Turkish. At the same time Galata Serai was urged to teach all subjects in Turkish and give French only as a foreign language study. This aroused opposition, particularly in Istanbul where French is the second language of all of the population, Turk, Armenian, Greek, Italian or Israelite.

The probable outcome of the language question, as regarding the new Angora Serai, was recently indicated by the Minister of Public Instruction, when he suggested that all but scientific studies might be taught in Turkish, but that each pupil would be required to learn perfectly either French or English.

President Kemal is not content with existing Turkish histories. He finds them limited in scope and dangerous to Turkish youth, in their fulsome accounts of the political acts and fanatic accomplishments of the imperial dynasties. He is determined that the people shall have a history giving a full and accurate account of their origin, devoid of Ottoman empire glorification, and to the task of providing such a work he has set himself.

British Expand Gas Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Expansion of the uses of gas is being developed by gas undertakings in Lancashire.

In Trafford Park, Manchester, gas has recently been adopted for the heat treatment of cottonseed oil at the rate of five tons of oil per hour; and for a copper wire annealing furnace dealing with 110 tons of copper wire per week. Gas ovens have just been installed for the drying of hemp rope, for the drying of expanded metal sheets and for the treatment of asbestos cement products.

Elsewhere in Lancashire gas supplied by the corporations has lately been adopted for heat operations in glassworks, iron foundries, metal melting, engineering works, automobile works and for the generation of electricity. Favorable terms are being offered for the supply of gas for manufacturing purposes. In Burnley, for instance, special tariffs have been introduced, and prices there range from 2¼d. per therm (with a quality of 500 B. Th. U.s per cubic foot).

'Free Lot' Sales Being Curbed By Chicago Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 — Campaigns against "free lot" swindles are being carried on in many cities, it is stated here by Mr. G. W. MacDonald, manager of the real estate department of the Chicago Better Business Bureau. Licenses of agencies are being revoked, prison sentences obtained, and widespread publicity in the press and over the radio is warning buyers against the snares.

Three operators have been indicted by the Du Page County grand jury, on charges of conspiracy to operate a confidence game. Working from Chicago offices, this group sent letters throughout the middle West advising the signers of tickets at county fairs that they had been the lucky winners of lots. In Chicago the prevalent system is to get a large number of people to sign names and addresses to cards at public gatherings, a theater, a food show or a state or county fair. Sometimes the lure is a raffle on a radio set or some other desirable object, which will induce people to sign their names.

Such a signer will be visited, a few days later, by a "contact man" who grasps his hand, congratulates him heartily, and then breaks the news that he has won a $500 lot in a new subdivision. A salesman takes him out to the subdivision and shows him the "free" lot, and frankly points out the drawbacks and the undesirability of the lot.

It is poorly situated, maybe on low ground, and if the prospect does not like it, the salesman offers to allow him the $500 on a more attractive lot. This better lot sells for $1000, so the buyer has to pay the difference in cash, which cash probably represents the normal value of the lot.

Credit Men Urge Revising Whole Of Revenue Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Early reconsideration and revision of the entire Federal Revenue Act was urged upon Congress in a resolution passed by the board of directors of the National Association of Credit Men, whose meeting concluded the annual convention here Saturday. This organization, with a 25,000 membership of manufacturers, jobbers and bankers, was put on record as favoring the correction or burdensome inequities in the revenue law.

The two-cent tax on checks was denounced as tending to discourage the use of checks in paying bills. People retaining cash to meet payments, the banks are deprived of custody of this money. Avoiding this tax, the former bank-account user is started in a habit which may develop into hoarding, it is pointed out. This narrowing of the supply of credit is penalizing commerce to an extent much greater than the Government is benefiting by the collection of the tax, it was pointed out in the resolution.

"Injudicious" is the tax increase which has taken the form of raised postal rates, the credit directors declared. The increase in letter rates has been 50 per cent, but it has discouraged use of the mails so that a gain of only 10 per cent in letter revenue has been shown, it was stated.

"Full of inequities, difficult of administration and burdensom in its application to individuals," was the summary of objections made. Stressing economy in government as the real need, the board resolved that the distribution of even a minimum tax burden should be more scientifically calculated under a new revenue measure.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

COLORADO, UTAH and WYOMING

Absentee voting is provided for in all three of these states.

In Colorado any qualified, registered voter who will be absent from his county or unable to attend the polls on Nov. 8, may apply for an official ballot not earlier than Oct. 17 nor later than Nov. 7. The application to the voter's county clerk or county election commission must be made on the official form, in duplicate, and may be filed in person, by mail or by another voter.

The county clerk or election commission will send to the voter an absent voter's ballot, a duplicate of his application, instructions for voting, an affidavit and a return envelope. The marked ballot must be mailed to the clerk or election commissioner before 7 p. m. on election day.

In Utah any registered voter who will be absent from his county or city on Nov. 8, and not less than 20 miles away from his voting precinct or district, may vote by absentee ballot. Application may be made in person or by mail to the voter's county clerk any time within 30 days of Nov. 8. Application blanks will be furnished by the county clerk.

A ballot and return envelope on the reverse side of which will be an affidavit, will be delivered to the voter. The absent elector must mark the ballot and make and subscribe the affidavit on the ballot envelope before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and return the ballot to the county clerk.

The absentee voting law in Wyoming is similar to that of Utah, except that the voters must be outside his county. In addition, with his application he must file an affidavit of two electors swearing as to the voter's qualifications, and must furnish 30 cents to the county clerk.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

STATE SALES TAX IN CHICAGO FAVORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—A temporary state sales tax has been favored by the Chicago Association of Commerce as the best means of providing the $36,000,000 needed for unemployment relief in Illinois this winter.

A uniform state-wide tax covering every line of commodities has been indorsed by the executive committee, directors and senior council of the association, whereas the legislative program agreed on by a joint committee of the State Legislature earlier in the week provided for an optional county sales tax. The association's proposal will be presented to the State Legislature when it reconvenes next week to take up the relief measures again. The additional tax, the association insists, however, should be imposed only for "a definitely limited period and under no circumstances to serve as a permanent addition to the general tax system.

FEDERAL 'GAS' TAX AIDS DRIVE ON BOOTLEGGER

State of Washington Gets New Weapon in Enforcing Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 26 — The gasoline bootlegger is finding the going rough in this State, especially since the Federal Government started taxing gasoline one cent a gallon.

Washington State has a five-cent tax, to finance highway construction and maintenance, and with the Federal tax the total toll collected is six cents, a good margin of profit for the bootlegger who can escape payment.

Mr. Charles R. Maybury, director of licenses, has launched a drive which he expects will bring additional thousands of dollars into the state treasury monthly, now lost through gasoline tax evasion.

"The federal law," he says, "has placed a new weapon in the hands of state officials in enforcing the gasoline tax law. Under federal law any person compounding or blending any motor fuel is defined as a producer and must report the amount of all such motor fuels compounded or blended and pay the federal tax of 1 cent a gallon. Failure to report places the violator in danger of a $10,000 fine or a term in prison of more than two years.

"The so-called bootleg gasoline is made through the blending of certain tax-free ingredients, such as kerosene or the distillates with natural or casinghead gasoline. The product is a low-grade fuel. By using nontaxable ingredients the bootlegger escapes a large portion of the tax."

The State not only wishes to collect all due taxes, but it proposes to protect the public from inferior products, Mr. Maybury says.

Two arrests have been made recently in the opening of the drive to collect taxes. Mr. H. M. Hook, gasoline tax auditor for the State, has sworn out a warrant and caused the arrest of Mr. Ralph Webster, president of the Spokane Petroleum Company, on charges of failure to report monthly statements on gasoline sales and with making false statements. Mr. Webster is said to owe the State $3600 in taxes. His company purchased 12,189 gallons of gasoline in Portland in February, Mr. Hook says, and tax records show he made a return on only 1149 gallons.

A second case arose in an information filed in Superior Court in King County, charging a Seattle disinfectant manufacturer with obtaining $2959 from the State in illegal tax refunds by claiming he used the gasoline for "insect spray" and other industrial purposes and not as motor fuel.

Gasoline not used in motor vehicles is taxed but the State refunds the money collected upon proper evidence of other use.

Canadian Exports To Britain Give Favorable Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 22—During the 12 months ending in August, Canadian exports exceeded imports by more than $38,000,000, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The previous 12 months' imports exceeded exports by $45,000,000, and in the year before by $103,000,000.

This attainment of a favorable trade balance is due to the trade with the United Kingdom, which shows an excess over imports of $75,000,000 and goes far toward equalizing the unfavorable balance from Canada's trade with the United States. Imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country in the past year by $88,000,000, as compared with $170,000,000.

The wheat situation also becomes increasingly bright. "The present crop year," reports the bureau, "commences with Canada occupying a favorable position—undoubtedly the best position held by the Dominion since 1928, due largely to two main factors, namely, lack of foreign competition and price levels on a sound export basis."

In regard to the domestic situation, it is pointed out, the large wheat crop combined with a good export demand for Canadian wheat is stimulating the movement of grain in every position. During the past seven weeks the movement of wheat internally and externally has shown a decided improvement over the movement of the same weeks last year.

ABORIGINES BRING DANCES UP TO DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Dances by aborigines were a feature of a recent celebration at Coraki on the Richmond River in this state where there is a reserve. The dancers, many of whom came from long distances, drove up in automobiles, dressed in up-to-date western garb, and proceeded to dance the accepted modern steps.

There are still parts of Australia where the blacks wear only stripes of white paint for their dances, which have to do, not with celebrations, but totem observances and other tribal rites.

FURTHER INSULL INQUIRIES STARTED

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States District Attorney, announced officially Saturday an investigation has been started into affairs of the Insull utility companies "with a view to determining whether any federal statutes have been violated."

Mr. Green conferred recently in Washington with other federal officers over the possibility of criminal action against officials of the Insull organization, which collapsed with a loss of millions of dollars to investors.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-11, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Business Property

Exceptional value; firmly constructed 4-story brick building with lot 44x100; 17,600 square feet floor space, plus full basement, heating plant complete, large freight elevator; corner location in loop wholesale district, Minneapolis, Minnesota; price $12,500, $6000 cash, reasonable terms on balance. Write or call C. T. SEYMOUR, 1328 First Ave. So., Telephone Ge. 6410, Minneapolis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

A LADY wanted to share 2-room corner apartment close in, south and west exposure; one with furniture preferred. Comm. 3181 (Boston), Apt. 410.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman will rent living room and bedroom in attractive 5-room elevator apartment to business woman; share bath, kitchen; central; reasonable. Evenings, Endicott 2-5243.

NEW YORK CITY, 124 West 86th—Owner's residence; references, 1, 2 rooms, $40, $50, $60; steam heat, baths, kitchenettes; yearly lease.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Stud'o; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
8:15 New England Singing Club.
8:30 Mansfield Singers.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Batter Up"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Voice and organ.
5:15 Eroica Trio.
5:30 Frank Cornwell, soloist.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Home Hour: Heywood Broun; Albert Payson Terhune.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 Del Castillo, organist.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, Republican National Committee; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ recital and soloist.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother Bob Emery.
5:15 CBS, "Romance" program.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Jack Cameron, "Singing Salesman."
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:15 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 "Hill Billy George."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Tommy Cline's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m. — Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Advertising Club luncheon: "Business," Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:30 p. m.—Studio recital.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p.m.—Boston Information Service.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 121 McDougal St.—3-room apartment, completely furnished, first floor, near all transportation; very reasonable. SCHOONMAKER.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Attractively furnished 3-room apartments, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location; reasonable. SUPT., Schuyler 4-5943 mornings before noon.

NEW YORK CITY, 154 West 65th—Furnished newly decorated 1 and 2-room aaprtments, bath and kitchenette; rents very reasonable.

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Rime-O-Grams No. 34

Published: Aug. 29
ANSWERS
Statesmen

1.
He liked not display
Nor loud ostentation.
His king was upset
By his bold Declaration.
(Thomas Jefferson)

2.
A diplomat shrewd,
A cardinal clever;
One purpose unceasing—
"The lillies forever."
(Cardinal Richelieu)

3.
Keen and convincing
In matters financial,
He placed Uncle Sam
On a basis substantial.
(Alexander Hamilton)

4.
This statesman was mighty
With tongue and with pen.
If you heed well one saying
You'll rise before ten.
(Benjamin Franklin)

5.
A South Carolinian
Would never agree
That the only right way
Was to set the slaves free.
(John C. Calhoun)

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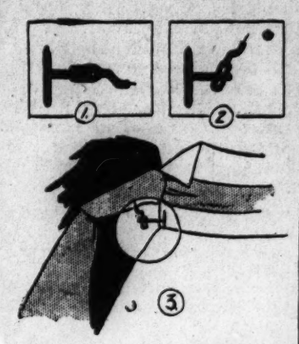
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

FOR THAT SLIPPING NECKTIE



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An ingenious new collar button not only serves its normal purpose, but by means of an adjustable point keeps the necktie in its correct position! Fig. 1 shows it as it is placed through the neckband and collar. Fig. 2 shows how the shank with the point is bent. Fig. 3 shows the device (necessarily enlarged) in use.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 46

Biblical Places

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
To build a tall tower
The people consented;
But endless confusion
Their purpose prevented.

2.
Because of the weather
The party was stranded,
And on this high peak
A curious crowd landed.

3.
Encircled by clouds
Was the stern, rugged peak
Where alone went a leader
The precepts to seek.

4.
A timorous prophet
To this harbor fled,
And embarked on a voyage
Which filled him with dread.

5.
This two-lettered name
Was a patriarch's home,
Till by divine order
He started to roam.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 46."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

BE YOURSELF. Ape no greatness. Be willing to pass for what you are. A good farthing is better than a bad sovereign.
—S. COLEY

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Time of Day

The story goes that Babe Ruth once met General Foch.

Ruth was troubled.

"I've never met any of these big 'birds,'" he told his partner. "What am I going to say to him?"

"Just shake hands with him and talk about anything you happen to think of," he was advised.

So the Babe, impressed by Foch's fine uniform and military bearing, greeted him respectfully.

"Were you," asked Babe, by way of making light conversation, "in the war?"—*Labor.*

Down to Business

"At last," said the happy man, after he had settled with the minister, "we are really and truly one."

"Theoretically, yes," rejoined the modern bride, "but from a practical standpoint, it will be advisable to order dinner for two."—*Buen Humor* (Madrid).

—Or the Second

"Do you know where you are?" demanded the tourist's wife.

"No," he admitted, "I'm as lost as the average American is when he starts on the third verse of the national anthem."—*Missouri Pacific Magazine.*

Suburban Homes

"Your advertisement said, 'Only a few minutes from the city,' and we find it five miles off!"

"Yes, but we never dreamed you didn't have a car."

No Sale

Floorwalker: "Why didn't that man buy anything? What did he want to see?"

Demure Assistant: "Me, tomorrow night."—*Missouri Pacific Magazine.*

—Vart Hem, Stockholm

He: "I repeat, no two people think alike."
She: "Come and see our wedding presents."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Manchukuo (several inquiries) — The name of the puppet state Japan has attempted to make out of Manchuria was referred to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. They report that it should be pronounced *Man-choo-kwo'* (*a* as in *hat*, *oo* as in *food*, *o* as in *old*; secondary stress on first and second syllables).

Triangle (Miss K. S. B.) — Those who have copies of Webster's New International are invited to change the diacritical marking for the *a* in this word. In some editions (including the latest) the *a* is marked long as in *ace*. Word from the publishers convinces us that this was a typographical mistake, and that the *a* should be marked short as in *at*, *tri'-ang-gl* (*i* as in *ice*).

Acabit (R. I. S., who asks the meaning of this word in the sentence: "As Charles Schwab was then, he is today, and Judge Gary of the Steel Trust is of the same acabit") — This is a French word borrowed for the occasion, although it would seem to us needlessly, since we have the same idea expressed in English words. It is pronounced, according to the publishers of Webster's, *a-ka-bee'* (each *a* as in *ask*; secondary stress on first and second syllable), and means "character, nature, class, kind, category, etc."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Joan gave me a good slicking up today—
Then she decided that I needed a few decorations or something like that—
And she proceeded to put them on me—
But ol' Togo had to come along about that time, and judging by the look he gave me—
They didn't add much to my beauty—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Finding Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

THE sailor strolled disconsolately down the Embarcadero. His 48-hour leave from the receiving ship had not cheered him perceptibly, for he had not received a letter from anyone for six weeks! "The Navy, the Navy forever!" O yes, fight for the flag and all that, but it was a cold, cold Navy just the same, and right now, deep in his heart, he was homesick for a little affection.

But what was that on the wharf yonder? It looked like little children. And he quickened his pace to the old deserted wharf where two small, shivering waifs were huddled—one a girl of about six years of age, and the other a baby.

"Why, what are you doing here?" he asked.

"Waiting for Daddy," piped a little voice.

"Where is your Daddy?"

"On a ferryboat."

"What does he do on the boat?"

"Shines shoes," returned the little girl.

"Well, don't wait for him any longer. It's getting cold and will soon be dark. Better shove off and go home."

"This *is* our home."

"What, you live here?"

"Yes," pointing to a packing box a short distance away.

"What do you eat?"

"Meat," and a greasy newspaper lying near verified this statement.

"But," ejaculated the sailor, "the baby can't eat meat! What *does* it eat?"

"Oh, he doesn't eat much."

"I should say not," he returned as he glanced at the child, who whimpered and moved closer to his scantily clad sister.

The sailor stood watching them a moment; then abruptly: "Wait here. I'll be back." And he hurried off toward the army and navy store.

As he entered the place he pulled from his pocket his pay allotment received that day, and with a half regretful and half tender grin, paid for two warm blankets. Then a little shamefacedly, he bought at the "five and ten" a baby bottle, a couple of picture books and a woolly dog, and finally making port at Harry's Diner, ordered some hot milk and as much food as he could carry.

Feeling and looking like a ship laden with a full cargo, he tacked back to the wharf, where in the gathering darkness sat the two huddled children.

They eyed him wonderingly as he deposited the food with the miscellaneous collection of playthings in front of them, and picking up the baby, whose only covering consisted of an oily and torn tarpaulin over his underwear, he wrapped him round and round in the navy blanket, into which the little fellow burrowed like a baby mole, tightly clutching his precious bottle and gazing at his benefactor with unfathomable and starry eyes.

Meanwhile, the little girl had quickly enveloped herself in the other blanket, and tearing open the packages, was soon munching away hungrily and happily on a sandwich held in one hand, and biting ecstatically on a piece of apple pie grasped in the other.

Not a word had been spoken in the interval, but the silence was eloquent, and the bluejacket, no longer disconsolate but with a warmth in his heart, turned back toward the Embarcadero.

Then there came ringing joyously out of the stillness, the high childish voice calling after him, "Sailor—you're nice!"

What They Say

A Family

"No country, as no man, can exist to himself alone."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Business a Game

"I look upon business as a game in which the stakes are very large and the gallery enormous."—*Gordon Selfridge.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

One of Europe's oldest institutions of learning, the University of Poitiers, in Poitiers, France, recently celebrated its 500th anniversary?

A school of aviation installed on the roof of a department store in Paris offers a five-minute lesson with a stationary plane for the sum of 20 cents?

The United States, producing more than one-third of the world's commercial butter, consumes more than it produces?

The Soviet Government bans jazz presentations over its radiocasting stations?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The best way to sell a used car is to advertise that there are no high school and college students in your family and that you have always preferred spending holidays and Sundays quietly at home.

Pathfinder: Al Smith seems to be more concerned about the "New Outlook" for Theodore Roosevelt's old magazine than for Franklin Roosevelt's political prospects.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Keeping Abreast of Bounty

THE statement that the American worker is the poorest paid in the world is sufficiently startling to make one rub one's eyes. Who made it? Surely an irresponsible.

Not at all. It occurs in an energy survey of North America conducted by Technocracy, a group composed of independent industrial engineers, the industrial engineering department of Columbia University, and the Architects' Emergency Committee of New York. Some of the members represent the cream of American technical achievement. Yet they find that the American worker is even less rewarded for his labor than the Chinese coolie, long the symbolic victim of economic oppression.

There is of course a catch in this startling statement. It lies in the comparison not of the Chinese and American worker's money wage but in the worker's share of his own production. Labor-saving devices being so uneconomic where human labor is so plethoric, the Chinese works with age-old implements, and his output is consequently restricted. To aid the American, however, slaves have been introduced—slaves invisible but no less actual than those of ancient Rome. Their name is horsepower. No less than a billion of them, steam or electrical, are at the American worker's disposal, increasing his productivity manyfold. Add them to the American population, as should be done in any proper census, and you have some idea of the possibilities of America's productivity as contrasted with that of China.

The engineers' statement now becomes clear. In China the producer consumes a good portion of his limited and personal output. In the United States he gets a minor share, because the mechanical slaves are responsible for most of the labor. If the slaves absorbed what they turned out, this might not be so serious, but they do not, with the result that society is presented with the now familiar dilemma of consumers divided from goods.

That the American worker can consume much more of his own production than he does at present needs no demonstration. But if he is not given an opportunity to do so, the slaves must be demobilized, as they have been in many phases of railroad construction, in the laying of pipe lines, and on the farm. If the farmer, for instance, cannot obtain gasoline for his tractor, he must fall back on the horse, fodder for which he can grow himself. Such a relapse, such a stalling of horsepower, would be economic retrogression. Allowing the slaves to function by helping men to absorb their output is the most direct path to economic progress. For they should be friends of mankind, not enemies provoking unemployment.

In this light can the economic side of the present malaise be best appreciated. Thought must be utterly changed from the concepts that used to guide conduct in the days of scarcity, or before the invisible slaves came into being. "If America is to continue to operate this [new] system," says the engineers' survey, "she must break entirely with the past. All social, political, and economic theories of the present must be thrown away. They are not even good points of departure for the rules of the new game."

Everywhere thinkers and doers of the type whom Plato would have made governors are talking like this. The reason is the *reductio ad absurdum* of plenty that pinches. Such an absurdity is slow of comprehension because of the habits and slogans that clutter up mentalities and the selfishness and greed that festoon the economic system. "Man," said Sir Alfred Ewing, in his presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science this year, "is ethically unprepared for so great a bounty."

The problem of the United States and the whole of the industrial world is radically different from that of China, or, for that matter, of Russia. One is that of consumption. The other is that of production. In meeting its problem the western world must acknowledge the fundamental proposition that technological improvement must pass into an improvement in living standards and it must deflect its economic policy in that direction. Technocracy is a sign that this thesis is beginning to penetrate the world's thinking.

Vacationists, Salute!

TO THE average worker a vacation is something more than a mere two or three weeks' rest. If it is a real vacation it has a way of insinuating its length throughout the year.

Consider that moment, perhaps months after we have returned to the world of prosaic routine, when we haul from the depths of the closet the little-worn sport shoes, and spill from their interiors to the bedroom rug the remnants of some sandy cove, to evoke memories of roaring surf on a sun-drenched beach, the spicy tang of salt breezes, the mewing of herring gulls over kelp-strewn shores.

Or perhaps it is nothing more than a few broken pine needles in the corner of a pocket, coming to light with an attendant rush of aroma, sounds, and memory.

If one has had such experiences—and who has not—let him look toward Spokane, Washington, and behold the king of vacationists, a banker who spends his holidays as a clown under the big top of the circus. For him no beach sand or pine needles with their accompanying memories. A scattering of sawdust on the vice-presidential rug would easily bring to him the blare of brass under the flaring lights, the long roll of drums, and the dark billowing of a canvas sky. A red smear of tan-bark on the polished floor would surely waft into the solemnity of steel vaults and mahogany the redolence of peanuts and popcorn, the crack of the slapstick, the Gargantuan laughter of the crowd.

Two colorful weeks of spangles and sawdust to spread across fifty weeks of loans and mortgages! To most of us it almost seems like an ideal arrangement.

The question that will naturally pique the casual reader, however, will be whether the circus benefits more in edification by having a banker clowning under its tents, or whether the bank gains by the annual pilgrimage of its vice-president into the realm of hilarious nonsense. The circus followers partly answer the question. The banker has just been elected president of the Circus Fans' Association in San Antonio, Texas. But that isn't enough. He should also be elected head of the Great Amalgamated Federation of Vacationists. If there isn't such an organization surely one should immediately be formed.

Seeing Eye to Eye

MANCHUKUO is evidently one of the subjects under discussion in Paris and London between the United States on the one hand and France and Britain on the other. America's concern is the connection between the new state and the doctrine of non-recognition of situations created by violation of the Kellogg pact, with which the names of both Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hoover have been associated.

Japan has gone ahead in Manchuria willy nilly. The consequent situation in the world of affairs assumes the proportions of a problem which cannot fail to perturb the United States as the new leader in Manchurian diplomacy even more than the European powers which followed. Evidently Mr. Stimson's task, for which apparently he has enlisted Senator David A. Reed as an aid, is to persuade Paris and London to share the responsibility for the application of the doctrine in conformity with the indorsement which they accorded to it in the League resolution of March 11.

For this purpose the United States has two birds in the hand. One is diplomatic support for the current Franco-British effort to restrain Germany from retiring from the League and the Disarmament Conference in order to further her quest for arms equality. President Hoover has already registered that support. Dispatches from Paris say that American aid in this connection has been even more vigorous in Europe, where the conversations are taking place, than appears from the Hoover statement.

Then there is the revision of the war debts owed to the United States. To expect that European statesmen could entertain their American confreres at this time without discussing some step toward the liquidation of these obligations is to expect a modesty far removed from realities. War debts have never been out of European preoccupations since Lausanne.

In return for some measure of war debt reduction, the United States clearly must try to obtain European adhesion to the disarmament plan sponsored by Mr. Hoover, which statistically and morally has seemed to American opinion well suited for such an exchange. A much more hopeful reception is reported in Europe.

But what of the Manchurian policy? Can this also be accommodated in the general reshuffling of world problems now in progress? The French are stated to be ready again to back the Stimson doctrine. How far that support will go depends of course upon what precisely is proposed. There can be no doubt, however, that Japanese charges of Chinese violation of treaties which were stressed by France last winter have lost primary force with the development of a case for treaty violation against the Japanese themselves.

The difficulty of seeing eye to eye procedurally between two organizations engaged in trying to maintain world peace has long been patent. Mr. Stimson has certainly devoted his secretaryship to the narrowing of that gulf. A month ago he went so far as to deny the existence of neutrality after world peace had been broken, and it seems clear, on the basis of the activity of American diplomacy in Europe today, that he is determined to keep his contacts with Geneva regarding Manchuria increasingly smooth.

A Veteran of the Road

TWENTY years ago a handsome little automobile took to the highways of Idaho. It was not alone. Other motor vehicles of earlier date and of current issue were to be found here and there among the more optimistic of Idaho's population. Although 1912 found the era of the automobile well established, its days of great dependability were yet to come. One had to shake hands with it before it could be induced to start, and its appetite for oil and water was such as to discourage long trips without assurance of a ready supply of both.

It possessed in some measure traits of the mule and often balked with an almost human selection of a spot far removed from prospective rescue. Then, too, it was equipped with tires in texture and lasting qualities not far removed from papier-mâché, but which sometimes bore such careless guarantees as an ability to perform for 3000 miles "or adjustments made." Early motorists may remember it was frequently adjustments made. The marvelous advances achieved in the manufacture of automobile tires in the last few years have made the early tire a sort of prehistoric relic compared with the splendid product of today.

But to get back to the bright little Idaho machine with its lofty seats, its brass trimmings and its temperamental disposition. News dispatches say that it still is on the highways, having been annually registered by the state authorities. It would be interesting to know if any other 1912 automobiles are in service today. The owner of this particular Idaho specimen asserts that "it goes" and he intimates that age and long service have freed it from those idiosyncrasies for which its long departed contemporaries were famous. Surely here is an evidence of the statement that automobile manufacturers "put a lot more into their products than the user gets out of them."

The Healing Art Progresses

IN HIS presidential address before the British Medical Association this year, Lord Dawson of Penn made some intensely interesting remarks regarding the modern tendency of the healing art. In common with many eminent physicians today, in fact, in accord with the general trend of the profession, he emphasized the mental, even the spiritual phase of healing, declaring that "health, like healing, comes in the last resort from within." All will agree that this is a long step from the use of wholly material remedies which generally prevailed in the medical profession until a half century ago.

It is now commonly agreed that mental states are both causative of disease and constitute an important factor in healing. Fear, anger, resentment, jealousy, greed, and a host of other malevolent beliefs are seen as procuring causes of disease in various forms. It is recognized that the mental state is expressed upon the physical body and accordingly care must be taken that the mind be occupied with thoughts favorable to the healing process. Joy, faith, hope, expectancy of good are among the mental states recognized as favorable factors in the mental therapy which is so generally incorporated into the medical practice of the day. That is to say, a happy state of thought is induced to supplant the disease-producing beliefs.

But Lord Dawson introduces a new factor, at least by implication. "From within" signifies the patient's mental state, which may include also a spiritual outlook. An English paper, the Wolverhampton Express and Star, in commenting upon Lord Dawson's proposition to establish health hostels where people may be educated in the art of living, says:

> All such educational work may be of great value, but is not medicine now pressing up to the point when the first condition of health may be regarded as a right mental or, one might say, spiritual condition? If a spiritual force is at the back of all life, then it sounds logical that the first principle of all health must be to get in right relation with that spiritual force.

"A spiritual force" is back of all life, in fact is the source of all existence; hence it does seem logical that the first requisite for health is the recognition and understanding of this fact. That the trend of medical thought is in the direction of recognizing the importance of the mental state, is beyond dispute; that there are those who are carrying it a step further in the recognition of the spiritual necessity is also manifest. When the latter experience becomes more general, health will be seen in its true aspect, as a mental state growing out of a recognition of man's spiritual selfhood. How pertinent, then, are the Psalmist's words: "Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."

A Hint for British Films

AFTER a period of depression, the British film industry is showing all the marks of confidence and success. Two or three new talkies are being completed each week by one or other of the movie companies now operating in Britain; and with the increase in output goes a corresponding improvement in quality. Nevertheless, there is one complaint about British films which is made so insistently from so many different quarters that the industry might be well advised to give it attention.

It is that British films reveal little or nothing of the national temperament, ambitions, and outlook.

Two suggestions have recently been made for the removing of this defect. One distinguished film critic has observed that there are magnificent film subjects lying unused in the great British industries, in the coal and iron trades, in agriculture and shipping, and in such enterprises as the Port of London. The inference is that films based on the rise and development of these activities, or using them as a background to some invented story, could hardly fail to capture and show to the world some aspects of Britain's national temper.

A further suggestion is that made by Sir Stephen Tallents. Among other things, Sir Stephen thinks that British film companies scarcely exploit the scenic backgrounds of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales as much as they might do. A great deal could be done in the spreading abroad of an awareness of Britain by selecting stories that give opportunities of making pictures of the more famous and beautiful sections of the British Isles. These stories are ready to hand. Film versions of plays are highly popular.

There seems to be no reason why film versions of novels, properly made, should not be popular also. For scenes set in Devonshire there are the stories of Mr. Eden Phillpotts, for Wessex there is Hardy, for the Lake District Mr. Hugh Walpole, and for Yorkshire the Brontë sisters. In fact there is hardly a part of Britain that has not, at one time or another, been made the scene of some stirring and worth-while story. Some work in this field has, of course, been done, but as a project aimed chiefly at revealing the beauty of British scenery it has been virtually undeveloped.

Editorial Notes

Improving upon the procedure in some communities, the commissioners of Benton County, Illinois, extend aid to indigent motorcar owners who are willing to hand over their car keys and license tags. This makes it unnecessary to discriminate against car owners who may nevertheless be needy and enables them to obtain food by merely passing in their plates.

A Newark (N. J.) comparison reveals that the alien population there owns more homes than the natives, which would indicate that it takes the early settler longer to get settled.

Since Mother praises Big Sister's linoleum prints, Junior fails to see why she is not equally enthusiastic about his own freshly tracked ones in the kitchen.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Bipartisan Tariff Not an Issue—Many Ideals, Few Methods

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S attack upon the Hawley-Smoot tariff in his speech at Seattle was entirely justifiable. Presented as a Democratic indictment, it should meet the approval of both political parties. This indeed is the difficulty about making the Hawley-Smoot tariff an issue in the present campaign. It would not today stand on the statute books except for Democratic votes and the signature of a Republican President. It would never, for example, have been reported from the conference committee had it not been for five Democrats who voted in support of it. The committee agreed to report by a majority of only two votes.

In the voting on the various sections in the Senate there were 526 Democratic votes cast for increases in the tariff rates, and 484 against decreases. Governor Roosevelt attacked it before an audience in the State of Washington. But while the one Washington Democratic Senator had voted against the bill, the one Democratic Representative from the State of Washington voted in support of it.

I cite these facts not for the purpose of taking any issue with Governor Roosevelt's position. The Hawley-Smoot measure seems already to have operated so as to justify all the attacks that were made upon it by both Democrats and Republicans at the time of its enactment. But it was enacted by a distinctly bipartisan vote, and the effort to hold either party responsible for it is illogical and cannot be successful.

The President's signature was attached only after Congress had unwillingly agreed to the President's position on the Tariff Commission. It was his opinion that the inequalities and errors of the law itself could be corrected by action of the commission. Whether this opinion will prove well founded seems to be a matter yet to be determined. But it is equally unfair to charge either the President or his party with sole responsibility for the measure which has incurred so much public condemnation.

* * *

Indeed it seems to be difficult for the spokesmen of the rival parties to settle down to any specific issues on which a debate can be successfully staged. Most of Governor Roosevelt's propositions, which are very engaging, and which are unquestionably strengthening him with the mass of voters, have taken the form of such broad generalities that it is hard for anyone to controvert them. When, for example, the Governor informs the farmers that his policy will be to increase the prices of their products, while at the same time reducing the expenses of administering farm relief, and particularly avoid anything that would incur increased production, he says something which everybody can warmly applaud. The only difficulty is that he does not say how it is to be done.

The Governor was supposed to be an especially astute and profound student of the problem of the regulation of public utilities, and yet we find now, after a speech which he limited almost wholly to the discussion of this particular issue, that not only the supporters of President Hoover, but nonpartisan students, are charging him with saying simply what the President has already said. The charge seems particularly well founded, but the President himself only said what had been said before by more academic students of the problem not in political life.

Of course the effective regulation of interstate electrical power is desirable. Of course it must be so conducted as not to interfere with private enterprises. But how that is to be accomplished Governor Roosevelt did not explain, nor for that matter did the President. That is a problem requiring the most intelligent study of the legislative body which will have before it the task of making regulation regulate, which it has not done in the past, and checking the extortions which individual management is sometimes guilty of without doing away with individual initiative, and replacing it by a great bureaucracy.

If the expression of the high ideals and the promise to accomplish far-reaching economic reforms without any sufficient indication of the methods by which these reforms are to be attained constitute a sufficient recommendation for a candidacy, Governor Roosevelt has certainly succeeded in the presentation of his case. But it is not improbable that after the charm of the individual and the magic of his oratory have passed away, even those who were his personal auditors may ask themselves how what he has promised is going to be accomplished. As yet no answer to this query has been forthcoming.

Madam Politician in China

DURING the sultry days of August another political crisis had occurred at Nanking. The "stormy petrel" of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei, suddenly left Nanking and from his home in Shanghai announced his resignation and demanded the retirement of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, with whom he had quarreled over the financing of Marshal Chang's armies.

There was great agitation in political circles, and for days Nanking had no responsible government. I sought out one of my friends, a Cantonese politician, and asked, "What is going to happen?" He smiled, and said, "Why don't you ask Madam Wang Ching-wei? She will decide."

"Madam Wang Ching-wei!" I echoed. "I did not know she took an active part in politics." My friend replied quietly, "She is perhaps the most powerful politician in the Nanking Government today. She keeps in the background, it is true, and her name seldom appears in the newspapers. But Wang Ching-wei does nothing without first consulting his wife. Madam Wang is the only Chinese woman I know who can accurately be described as a 'masterful woman.'"

My curiosity was aroused, and during the days that followed, I studied the Chinese newspapers closely. Wang Ching-wei had gone into retirement, and refused to see the envoys who came to him from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, from Marshal Chang, and from all the cabinet ministers who remained in Nanking. But invariably, the newspapers reported, "When Mr. Wang declined to receive these visitors, they called upon Madam Wang, who discussed the situation with them." It was apparent that this "masterful woman" was recognized as the intermediary who might settle this crisis.

* * *

I mentioned this conclusion to a Cantonese leader who has known the Wang family for many years, and has worked with them from the first revolutionary days in Canton. He smiled reminiscently. "In the old days, some of us occasionally forgot Madam Wang, and dealt directly with her husband. More than once we have been left in the soup. Wang made agreements which he later admitted he could not keep."

This friend of the family hastened to add that Wang Ching-wei and his wife are very happy together. "He is not henpecked, as you Americans say. But he is more of a philosopher than a politician. His wife has the hard practical mind of the family. Wang understands this, and more often than not, he defers to her judgment in political questions. It is certain that Madam Wang is responsible for the remarkable alliance between her husband and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. She negotiated this alliance, and has done more than anyone else to keep it alive."

Madam Wang, if her Cantonese friends are to be believed, has the mind of a political boss in the United States, a benevolent boss with the best interests of her husband and her country at heart. She delights in conceiving and executing daring political schemes without revealing to the public who is pulling the strings. There is general agreement that she played a leading rôle in the December and August political reorganizations.

* * *

Madam Wang's masterful qualities led to her acquaintance with her husband. She was one of the revolutionary group led by Wang which attempted the assassination of the Manchu Prince-Regent at Peking in 1909. The plot was discovered, and Wang was imprisoned, and not released until after the Revolution which created the Chinese Republic. Shortly after his release, he married his revolutionary companion. They have lived in harmony together for more than twenty difficult years, often in exile, frequently in danger. They have four children, and she has devoted much of her time to their careful upbringing. But the children are growing up now, and she has time again for politics.

Madam Wang is one of the two woman members of the Central Political Council which, theoretically, at least, controls the Kuomintang and the Government at Nanking. This position enables her to attend the most important political conferences. Other members of the council say that she seldom participates in discussions, but she listens carefully. It is agreed that she knows more about practical politics than her husband, and her advice is usually the deciding factor in his moves. During the past few months, all Nanking politicians have learned not to make the mistake of overlooking Madam Wang.

DEMAREE BESS

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"In the Valley of Decision"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having once decided that absolute prohibition was the right side of the liquor question, the American voter will soon be called upon to again decide if that side was really the good side.

In recent issues of weekly magazines, three articles on the subject of prohibition, by three internationally known persons, have appeared. These articles were contributed by Evangeline Booth, Henry Ford and Winston Churchill. The social worker and captain of industry are agreed that the Eighteenth Amendment has contributed to the weaving of a better social fabric. The British statesman declares the cause of temperance has been badly shattered, and evils greater than those associated with drink have appeared to vex the body social.

Both views cannot be right. Which is true and which false? The social worker has spent the larger portion of her life ministering to the downtrodden and unfortunate. She declares that poverty as a result of drink has almost disappeared under prohibition, whereas before prohibition it was one of the most prolific causes of not only poverty but vice, crime and misery. The captain of industry employs nearly 100,000 workers and, thoroughly familiar with labor conditions under both the liquor and prohibition régimes, declares unreservedly for enforcement and observance of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The former British Chancellor of the Exchequer approaches the subject from the viewpoint of revenue, and speaks as the representative of a privileged class of which he is a distinguished member. Mr. Churchill admits the decrease of drinking among the masses, and tells of the impressive results obtained in his own country through high taxation and strict regulation. He boasts that the consumption of beer has decreased one-half and of spirits one-quarter, but rejoices that the Treasury of his kingdom has been benefited to the extent of $600,000,000 paid by those who could afford to drink.

But while exulting that drinking has decreased by 50 per cent in his own country, in commenting upon the decrease by 80 per cent in this country, he deplores the loss of revenue, which he estimates to be $1,500,000,000, about four times as much as the licensed liquor traffic yielded. The contemplation of this great loss in revenue so upsets the Chancellor that he easily falls for the club room gossip about racketeering, official corruption, the rampant crime and lawlessness which his hospitable hosts led him to believe were characteristic of every strata in American life, as if such things were born with prohibition and never known in the days of licensed liquor.

The fact that unforeseen abominations have developed in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, largely due to the unexpected attitude of the so-called upper classes, is no good reason for abandonment of the "noble experiment." The people, guided by the moral and religious forces within the nation and still the dominating influence, will not sanction any backward step. This is one revolution that must go forward. John Barleycorn had his chance. He sinned away his days of grace. He must remain an outlaw.

H. H. MANGUM.

Memphis, Tenn.

Much Still Remains

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter of Mr. S. Leon Schleppy in the Monitor of August 12 touches the heartstrings of every one of us. Mr. Schleppy relates his experience in having his salary "cut" to the minus sign, with the result that he is now without "home, nest-egg, job or income." This reader, after reflecting on the situation, came to the conclusion that Mr. Schleppy had failed to make an inventory of all his assets. Job said, "There is a spirit in man." Mr. Schleppy still has his good training in technical work; he has his character, tried and tested; he writes a good letter, proving he has an education; he has alertness and understanding. Having these invaluable and indestructible qualities, Mr. Schleppy has at his command building material for a reconstruction of all that he has seemed to sacrifice, and he will not need to go and work in a "chain."

M. T. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.